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CONTADORA GROUP PRESIDENTS TO MEET IN CANCUN 16, 17 JULY

FL132146 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2005 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- In view of the aggravation of the conflicts endangering peace in the Central American region, the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will meet in Cancun, Quintana Roo, on 16 and 17 July at the invitation of President Miguel de la Madrid.

The Foreign Secretariat announced this at noon today, adding that the chiefs of state of the Contadora Group will examine developments in the region, the main problems obstructing settlement of the conflict, and possible foundations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region.

Presidents Belisario Betancur, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Ricardo de la Espriella, and Luis Herrera Campins will reassert the need to expand dialogue and understanding among Central American countries and achieve, with a sense of urgency, firm agreements to reduce tensions. Generally, the presidents will stress the urgent need to strengthen diplomatic efforts and political negotiations as the only channels to avoid generalization of the violence and instability in the region.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN PANAMA FOR CONTADORA TALKS

PA140332 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] As we already announced, the Colombian and Venezuelan foreign ministers arrived in Panama late this afternoon. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo announced at the airport that the meeting they will hold tomorrow will permit advancing specific proposals for Central America. He also confirmed Sunday's minisummit in Mexico. Let's hear what he said:

[Begin recording] [Lloreda Caicedo] It is a meeting that seeks to prepare subsequent events, including a meeting of Central American foreign ministers with us -- perhaps late this month -- to advance the process of negotiations and dialogue to allow us to find certain specific solutions for the region's crisis. This is the reason for the meeting.

[Unidentified reporter] Certain Central American foreign ministers have stated that Contadora has acted with too much diplomacy in the most recent meetings. Do you expect more forceful agreements in this meeting?

[Lloreda Caicedo] Many viewpoints have to be reconciled. If we hadn't used that diplomacy, perhaps it wouldn't have been possible to begin, with some possibilities of success, a dialogue among countries that have very different points of view. I believe it is better to seek a path, an understanding among them without forcing situations. However, if they want us to proceed faster and in a less diplomatic way, we are ready to do so. But the important thing is for them to be ready. After all, the Central American countries are really the principal parties in the peace effort, and they must make the final decisions.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the stand that you are ready to find some solution to this Central American conflict, a sudden announcement has been made about a meeting among Contadora Group presidents in Cancun on Sunday. What can you tell us about this?

[Lloreda Caicedo] Due to the situation in the region and our concern over the incidents there, the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia have decided to meet in Cancun, probably on Sunday. This meeting is aimed at strengthening this effort and giving it political backing at the highest level. Naturally, they will have the opportunity to exchange views directly about these topics. In the past few weeks they had been exchanging views through us, the foreign ministers. Personal contact is always important in order to plan actions and establish procedures that will be followed in the immediate future.

During our opening meeting tomorrow, we will discuss this idea, and we will make an official announcement about it as soon as we have a clear idea of the points for the presidents' agenda. We will also announce the outcome of our preparatory meeting, which has become a meeting with two goals: to prepare the summit for the Contadora Group presidents, and to further discuss formulas and proposals that we will submit to the Central American countries in the meeting that will be held late this month. [end recording]

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano also made a statement to reporters gathered at the Diplomatic Room of Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport:

[Begin recording] [Zambrano] The situation is truly very delicate, but we feel that we must continue our efforts to overcome every difficulty. We don't think it is substantially different from what we already know and what we have done to try to overcome the difficulties.

[Unidentified reporter] While the Central American situation is deteriorating, the Contadora Group is amid a wave of hope and skepticism. At the same time, other efforts are being made -- one is that of Honduras at the OAS, suggesting a discussion of this matter at the Permanent Council; and the other is the fact that the results of this meeting and the presidents' summit on Sunday will be taken to the UN Security Council. What do you think of this?

[Zambrano] There are various movements aimed at finding peace for the region. We believe that the Contadora subregional effort has made a lot of progress, and the time and opportunity to present specific proposals is getting closer so that a precise result can be seen.

[Unidentified reporter] All the negotiators have hopes in Contadora; however, there is a decisive factor here: the will of the parties involved to solve this conflict.

[Zambrano] I believe that the chiefs of state are thinking of taking certain steps to make this will a reality as soon as possible. [end recording]

CGT CLAIMS, BIGNONE DENIES, PROPOSALS DELIVERED

PY130001 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] A ranking church source confirmed yesterday that last week-end Justo Laguna, head of the church social and pastoral work team, handed President Reynaldo Bignone the emergency socioeconomic proposals prepared by both branches of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

This confirmation was specially striking, as it followed an official government statement denying earlier press reports that this meeting had taken place. The statement stressed that as "the president had had no meeting whatsoever with the pastoral social work team," he "consequently did not receive any documents from that team."

The church source pointed out that Laguna has submitted the proposals to Bignone "at the request of Jorge Triaca and Saul Ubaldini" (secretaries general of the Azopardo and Republica Argentina branches of the CGT, respectively), who felt it advisable that the plan be reviewed by the president before being released to politicians and businessmen.

The social pastoral work team is scheduled to meet with the Multiparty political grouping leaders this afternoon in order to secure further support for the CGT proposals, the terms of which will be disclosed in full, and to discuss the process of returning to democracy.

San Justo Bishop Rodolfo Bufano, a member of the social and pastoral team, said for his part in a Radio Continental broadcast yesterday that his grouping had in fact made "a first contact" with Bignone, but declined to make further comments, claiming that the matter is "delicate."

Regarding the possibility that the church might back the CGT emergency proposal, Bufano claimed that the social pastoral team is working within the guidelines established by the Bishopric, which puts it at the service of reconciliation "for the entire country, without any distinctions."

"The poor are those who suffer the most," stressed the bishop, and added that the CGT proposal comprises the "minimum and elementary" solutions to the problems of the workers who have been laid off, or earn minimal salaries.

Radical Party (UCR) President Carlos Contin praised the "church initiative to link union, political, and business groupings to prepare a proposal" designed to avoid "social explosion that could jeopardize" the country's return to democracy.

Contin did not dismiss the possibility that, should the socioeconomic situation become even worse, political parties would be forced to "form a national unity government" to face the crisis. "It would be an extreme measure," he said, "in the face of an extreme situation" that must be avoided at any cost.

UPDATE ON SERIOUS FLOOD SITUATION

PY131630 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1242 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Posadas, 13 Jul (DNY) -- With the waters rising more than 13 centimeters per hour, especially where the Iguazu River enters the Parana, in this province and the Province of Chaco -- the two epicenters of the new rise in the waters -- the situation has become more dramatic in Misiones Province and throughout vast litoral areas, which have been suffering from the most serious floods in Argentina's history. Losses in the millions, at least 100 towns under water, the total paralysis of productive activities, 125,995 evacuees from 7 flooded provinces -- Buenos Aires Province was included some weeks ago -- and a sense of permanent frustration, are the provisional results of the disaster.

The distressed people living near the rivers thought that everything was lost when the highest water level ever registered in Resistencia was recorded during the last crest; however, the height of the river in this capital this morning at 0600 has now reached 7.09 and is slowly becoming stationary. The height of the river in Iguazu this morning at 0800 reached 39.29 meters.

According to details released this morning, in Puerto Iguazu, located 120 km northeast of Posadas, the river rose 1.30 meters in only 20 hours, which means that it is rising an average of 13 centimeters per hour throughout the rest of the province.

It continues raining this morning in Misiones, and its persistence during the past 3 and 1/2 months has caused the continuous backup of creeks and small rivers, which must be added to the overflow and floods of the Parana, Uruguay and Iguaza rivers, making the immediate future very uncertain for the population who fear an ever greater catastrophe.

Official Argentine and Brazilian reports released in the past few hours agree that the torrential rains continue at the heads of the Paraguay, Parana and Iguazu rivers, all of them located in Brazil, and that the dams within that national continue to pour down river higher amounts of water than usual, at times five times more water than usual.

With 6 of its sluice gates open, the Itaipu Dam is letting out approximately 20,000 cubic meters of water per second. The Osorio Dam (Rio Iguazu) is releasing 17,000 cubic meters of water per second, and at the height of the Iguazu Falls a liquid mass of 25,800 cubin meters began to move during the past few hours.

The evacuations and rescue operations that are in charge of the Argentine River Police and the Army had to be increased along the east bank of the Uruguay River in this province, where approximately 1,600 inhabitants were rescued from the ports of Soberbio, Panambi, Alicia, Villa Bonita, Alba Posee and Aurora. It is believed that a similar number left these places under their own steam.

Moreover, due to the flooding of the Uruguay River the important ports of Concepcion de la Sierra and San Javier are under water, while on the other side of Misiones, along the Parana River, 5,600 persons have been relocated during the past few hours and 4,000 "self-evacuated" themselves. It has been estimated that 12,000 people in Misiones are homeless.

Regarding economic activities, the emergency is leading Misiones to a really ruinous state, according to business associations and the government itself, whose reports indicate that approximately 300 mate [herbal tea] producing establishments and 400 medium-sized lumber yards are paralyzed.

The 1983 production of lumber, soybeans, tobacco, corn, mate, tea and citrus fruit -- once one of the province's main sources of income -- has been a total loss. The Papelera Celulosa Enterprise has its Puerto Piray factory complex under water and closed while the other two paper factories -- Papel Misionero and Alto Parana -- are only partially working due to transportation difficulties and the lack of raw material.

Regarding the true cause of this phenomenon, the discussions here are still not exhausted as to whether the reasons must be sought in metereological causes or in the construction of the Paraguayan-Brazilian Itaipu Dam, whose start in operation coincided with the beginning of the disaster in northeast Argentina.

Despite the fact that the figures are changed daily due to the continuous "state of disaster" that is affecting the entire littoral area of the country, up to now the official number of evacuees is 125,995, but this number, the authorities insist, increases as the hours pass. Of this total, there are 55,280 evacuees in Formosa Province, 22,887 in Santa Fe Province; in Chaco, Missiones and Corrientes Province, more than 12,000 in each province; 10,681 in Entre Riod Province; and 5,547 in Buenos Aires Province.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH GDR ISSUED IN EAST BERLIN

PY120314 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA) -- Argentina and the GDR agreed today to support "the peaceful settlement of situations which have been created in Central America, the Caribbean, and the South Atlantic."

The GDR reiterated its support for Argentina "so that negotiations can be resumed to find a peaceful solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands' sovereignty."

The Argentine Foreign Ministry released the joint communique which was signed in East Berlin by San Martin Palace's Political Director General Arnoldo Listre, and GDR Foreign Relations Deputy Minister Bernard Neugebauer. According to the text, "there was agreement between the two states on the need to undertake renewed efforts to maintain and ensure peace and prevent nuclear war." They also agreed "to favor effective measures to limit armaments and to clear up the international situation through continued dialogue and reduced tensions." It also "considers plausible all initiatives in line with those aspirations" and it "recognizes the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to the solution of today's main issues and to the struggle for a just international economic order."

The document states the need for reaffirming "the principles of the UN Charter regarding the nonuse of or threat of force in international relations and the peaceful solution of disputes."

Both signatories "supported the peaceful settlement of situations which have been created in Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic," and "the GDR reiterated its support for Argentina so that negotiations may be resumed for finding a peaceful solution to the conflict over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands." The GDR termed the [British] presence in the islands "as a vestige of colonialism" and "it reiterated its support for the implementation of UN Resolution 37/9 calling for negotiations to be conducted with the assistance of the UN secretary general."

As for the status of bilateral relations, it was noted that "they are being continuously developed and that cooperation brings mutual benefits," stressing the existence of a common interest in expanding them in the economic, political, and scientific and cultural areas.

Director General Listre was accompanied on his mission to the GDR by the Argentine representative to the disarmament conference, Ambassador Julio Carasales, and the director of the International Organizations Department of the Foreign Ministry, Minister Atilio Molteni.

SATELLITE SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY

PY122149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2001 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA) -- The Air Force, through the National Commission for Space Research (CNIE), will be in charge of the nonterrestrial portion of the future national satellite communications system. This system, which aims at improving communications by means of satellites, has been declared of national interest by the executive branch.

The CNIE will be held responsible for everything having to do with the "space portion" of the system, that is, satellites, rockets and telemetry and control stations.

The Communications Secretariat will be in charge of everything having to do with the "terrestrial portion" of the system, including the commercial exploitation of communications.

The project has been implemented by a commission made up of representatives of the CNIE, of the Communications Secretariat and of the Defense Ministry, under the coordination of the Planning Secretariat.

It was reported that the "domestic communication satellite," construction of which has already been ordered, will permit the easy and low-cost improvement of the existing communications and air traffic control systems. The new system will also improve the performance of telephone, radio television and computerized communications center services throughout the country. Also, neighboring countries may eventually purchase these services.

CGT UNIONS RELEASE PROPOSALS 12 JULY

PY122236 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] According to union sources, the outline of the socio-economic proposals prepared by both branches of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), which are to be released in full during a meeting between the church's social pastoral work teams and the Multiparty political grouping scheduled for this afternoon, is the following:

Social measures: 1) the minimum salary for both active and retired workers will, as from July 1, be equivalent to the real cost of the family basket (minimum requirements for a family of four); 2) wage adjustment percentages greater than retail price increases, in order to compensate for drops in the purchasing power of salaries over the past few years; 3) adjustment of family compensations by the same percentages as those applied for wage increases.

Economic and financial measures: 1) decrease in interest rates, and more favourable credit lines for businesses, proportional to their employment records; 2) subsidies for essential items such as beef, dairy products, and cereal products; 3) selective business credits, on the bases of higher salaries and effective reactivation of the productive apparatus; 4) slowdown in public utility (power, gas, fuel, transport) fare increases; 5) a global emergency plan for the country's flooded regions.

General measures: 1) a prompter regularization of the unions, and the return of the CGT to the workers' legitimate representatives (repeal of law 22.105 and enforcement of law 20.615); 2) the return of social services to the unions [repeal of laws 22.269 and enforcement of law 18.610).

"The Argentine labour movement ratifies and supports the return to democratic institutions."

TWO MINISTERS RESIGN; CABINET CRISIS REPORTED

PY140158 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] A cabinet crisis has hit the Popular and Democratic Unity regime headed by Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo. The crisis was provoked by the resignation of Finance Minister Flavio Machicado and Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado. The notes through which the two ministers submitted their resignations were released to the media a few minutes ago.

PARAGUAY REPORTEDLY MOVES TROOPS NEAR BORDER

PY140329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (AFP) -- Today the morning daily JORNADA reported in this capital that Paraguay has concentrated in Bahia Negra, at the Bolivian border, two armed vessels, four armed helicopters and more than 2,500 men.

The daily's director, Jaime Rios Chacon, who travelled to the border area, said that Bolivia only has in this region the Sixth Cavalry Regiment with 400 soldiers.

The daily added that the situation creates concern because the Paraguayan troops are reportedly close to the fabulous Bolivian Mutun iron ore deposits which have iron deposits of 40 billion tons. Rios Chacon said that there is a need to send more troops, radar, and helicopters to keep track of the Paraguayan troops' movements.

So far, neither the Armed Forces nor the Army have reacted to the newspaper report.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES NATION ON ECONOMY

PY140119 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Speech to the nation by President Joao Figueiredo in Brasilia on 13 July -- recorded]

[Text] Difficult times have been endured, bitter decisions and heavy sacrifices have been made by Brazilian society. Nevertheless, the crisis continues and is getting worse both inside and outside the country. It has gone beyond factional interests to involve national security. In any case, in view of the scope and all-encompassing nature of the problem a decision must be made, even if it is a painful one. My imminent departure from the country forces me to complete a set of measures capable of breaking the deadlock in which we find ourselves. I cannot delegate this responsibility. I could not nor should turn over the government to my illustrious replacement and much esteemed Comrade Dr Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca without taking full responsibility for the decisions.

National recovery depends on each one of us. I ask each Brazilian to understand the significance of and the need for their sacrifice. We are facing critical times. The economy is ailing badly. Nature is being cruel to us.

The secretary general of the National Security Council will now read the document setting forth this decision.

Decree Issued

[Begin National Security Council director recording] Exercising the power vested in him by Article 55 and [word indistinct] of the Constitution, and in consonance with the National Security Council;

Considering that the prospects of the economic policy are demanding the active participation of the Brazilian people in the program for the stabilization of the national economy, as Congress was informed in this year's presidential message;

Considering that, despite the favorable results from the recent changes in economic policy, there remain elements of stagnation imposed on the Brazilian economy by the international crisis, thus posing risk for the national security;

Considering the need for preventing the worsening of unemployment which affects the lowest income class as an undesirable consequence of the program for fighting inflation that is fundamental to maintain the political and social harmony which is essential to national security;

Considering that it is indispensable to adopt decisive, although [word indistinct], measures in order to overhaul the economy so as to avoid the deterioration of the financial situation which might affect the national security;

Considering that the only program for economic recovery calls for a consistent policy of income distribution so as to fairly spread out the efforts demanded by the process of readjustment;

Considering the urgent and relevant public interest on this question;

The president of the republic decrees:

Article 1. Over the 1 August 1983-31 July 1985 period, the indicated provisions of Law No. 6708 of 30 October 1979 will be enforced with modifications now dictated:

Article 2. Salaries will be readjusted by an 0.8 factor of the 6-month variation of the INPC [National Consumer Price Index].

Paragraph 16. In emergency cases in which damages can be shown, imposing a critical economic and financial situation on the enterprise, collective bargaining can be negotiated in accordance with Article 6 of the Consolidated Labor Law between the parties or, failing that, through a normative ruling [by the Labor Court] to accomodate the conflicting interests.

Article 11. The adjustment provided for in Article 2 can be made through agreements, collective bargaining or a normative ruling on the basis of increased productivity of all the workers, within the limits of the variation of real production per capita during the previous year as verified by the executive branch.

Article 2. Over the period stated in the previous article [refers to Article 1 above], the provision of Law 7069 of 20 December 1982 will henceforth be modified as follows:

Article 1. The readjustment of house rents will not exceed 80 percent of the INPC variation.

Article 3. Over the 1 July 1983-30 June 1985 period, the percentage of monthly readjustment on installments under the Financial Housing System [SFH] will not exceed 80 percent of the nominal variation of the INPC over the period elapsing between the last readjustment on installments and the month scheduled for a new readjustment.

Article 4. The enforcement of the provision under the previous article will be applied to contracts subject to annual readjustments which, at the request of the client, are changed to 6-month adjustments. [passage indistinct]

Article 5. The interior minister can make available the data necessary for the expunctions provided for under Articles 3 and 4 of this decree-law.

Article 6. This decree-law will go into effect on the date of its publication, rescinding contrary provisions.

Vice President's Remarks

[Begin Vice President Chaves recording] Your Excellency Mr President Joao Figueiredo, messrs members of the National Security Council, Mr President, this is a solemn [word indistinct] moment. Based on information that we suppose you have received from the pertinent sector of your government, Your Excellency has made a significant decision which affects national security.

In keeping with your personal style which is that of a man who has never shirked the responsibility of serious moments, you who need no concessions to occupy in the history of our country a place of relevance, you who have left your mark on the position of president of the nation by being finely attuned to the way of life of the Brazilian man and by cultivating his most noble and remarkable qualities, you, Your Excellency, have now assumed the responsibility for this decision.

However, Your Excellency, you are not alone. Your Excellency knows well that your humble vice president of the nation has and will always support you under any circumstances whatsoever.

All of us here support Your Excellency, because the government is a system in which, since all of us participate in it, there is an indivisible responsibility shared by all of us. We know that this is a new sacrifice imposed on Brazilian society, on the Brazilian people; thus we all will be united in taking our share of it, each of us in the area of his responsibility, making efforts so that Your Excellency's decision may yield the results which are necessary at this moment in different areas of our country's internal questions, and at a moment when the dignity of and the respect for our country in international circles must be maintained.

Your Excellency, President Joao Figueiredo, who modestly [words indistinct]. Your Excellency can rest assured that during your absence, which all of us hope will be short, we will be here fully discharging our duty and responsibility so that your government's directives and the measures you have just enacted, all of them, are fully implemented.

For my part, President Figueiredo, I can assure you that at no time will I flinch from the duties which I must and which I will fulfill to the utmost of my personal ability. Thank you very much. [end recording]

PSD HARDLINERS DEALT 'SHARP BLOW' IN PARTY VOTE

PY130011 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Sunday's government party convention vote, which gave 35 percent of the ballots to an internal oppostion faction, presages "a new era of dialogue between the PDS (Social Democratic Party) and the government," faction, leader Odorico Ferraco said Monday.

Ferraco was one of 42 Participation Faction members elected Sunday to the 121 member PDS national committee. The 35 percent slice of the convention vote obtained by the self-styled "opposition" goup was regarded by most observers as an unexpected and sharp blow to government party leaders and a warning to President Figueiredo. Among the chief embarrassments was the defeat of PDS Secretary General Prisco Vianna; National Party Chairman Senator Jose Sarney was barely reelected to the committee, coming in last among members of the official slate.

Expanding Dialogue

Ferraco said Monday that "our group represents the political class. Our chief interest is in expanding dialogue between the political class and the government." Ferraco added that "we are not linked to any presidential candidate. Some have said we were representing (former Sao Paulo Governor) Paulo Maluf, but that is just gossip. We have no links to any of the presidential candidates."

The new PDS National Committee will meet today to elect its officer. Sarney is expected to be asked by representatives of both factions to stay on as chairman. However, Participation leader Ferraco is expected to seek the vacated post of secretary-general.

Figueiredo Seeks To Bar Dissidents

PY132144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jul 83 pp 1, 2, 3, 4

[Excerpts] President Figueiredo does not want any of the 42 members of the dissident "Paticipation" slate who were elected Sunday to the PDS National Directorate to become members of the party's Executive Board. This is what the chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency, Leitao de Abreu, told PDS Chairman Senator Jose Sarny last night. The president has informed Interior Minister Mario Andreazza through a high-level courier that he will not announce to the PDS the candidate who is to succeed him before January 1984.

DEPUTIES DEPART FOR UNITED STATES, NICARAGUA

PY132152 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpt] A delegation of 22 Brazilian deputies traveled last night to the United States where it will be received by the United Nations the OAS, the U.S. Congress and the Department of State. The delegation, which is made up of deputies of all political parties with the exception of the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party], will then be in Nicaragua on 19 July to participate in the Sandinist revolution anniversary ceremonies.

The deputies, who are traveling at their own expense, will spend 2 days in New York, 3 days in Washington and 5 days in Managua. The idea is, according to Deputy Cristina Tavares of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] of Pernambuco, to protest in the United States the economic policies imposed on Brazil and on Third World countries by the IMF and the leading capitalist countries and to support the Nicaraguan Government.

Among the parliamentarians are two who belong to the PDS [Social Democratic Party], Harold Sanford from Ceara and Jose Machado from Espirito Santo. Only one state deputy has joined the delegation, Lizt Vieira, from the PT [worders Party] of Rio de Janeiro. Besides the ones already named, the following deputies departed: Iranildo Pereira (PMDB Ceara), Jose Eudes (PT-Rio de Janeiro), Gilson Barros (PMDB Matto Grosso), Sebastiao Nery (PDT-RJ) [Democratic Workers Party-Rio de Janeiro], Beth Mendes (PT-Sao Paulo), Aloisio Bezerra (PMDS-Acre), Julio Caruso (PDT-Rio de Janeiro) Marcio Santilli (PMDB-Sao Paulo), Mirtes Bevilaqua (PMDB-Espirito Santo), Artur Vigilio (PMDB-Amazonas), Jackson Barreto (PMDB-Sergipe), Manuel Costa (PMDB-Minas Gerais), Jose Luiz Guedes (PMDB-Minas Cerais), Domingos Leonelli (PMDB-Bahia), Jose Carlos Brandco (PDT-Rio de Janiero) Airton Soares (PT-Sao Paulo), Jacques Dornelles (PDT-Rio de Janeiro), and Amaury Muller (PDT-Rio Grande do Sul).

FURTHER DETAILS ON NATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST

213 Arrested, Hundreds Injured

PY132044 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Summary] Last night a group of extremists set fire to the Mothers Center [CEMA] in Conchali neighborhood, thus destroying the 36-square-meter building completely. The police disclosed that the building was attacked shortly before midnight and that the individuals, after seizing a series of items, set the building on fire and fled.

The CEMA branch in Nunoa was also attacked. The terrorists, after seizing material used for training its members, also set that building on fire. Other reports disclose information on various attacks on power pylons which caused power cuts in various areas of Santiago. One of the attacks took place on the corner of La Feria and Departamental Streets where a powerful explosive device exploded, thus cutting the power supply to southern Santiago. Similar attacks took place on (Ochagavia), (La Ligua) and Departamental Avenues.

In (San Ricardo) town a group of delinquents set fire to the premises of the neighborhood council located on (Santa Rosa) Avenue near bus stop 35. After looting the council premises and setting it on fire the criminals proceeded to destroy the metal shutters of neighboring stores.

The number of persons arrested last night amounts to 213. Police sources pointed out that 110 of the persons arrested in Santiago were placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry and charged with violating the State Security Law. It was also disclosed that 547 persons were charged with violating Law 145 which restricts the circulation of persons or vehicles between 2000 and 2400.

Several hundred wounded and several arrested were the result of riots which took place in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar. Carabineros report that the most serious riots took place near the Catholic University. The security forces also had to repress demonstrators at Playa Ancha, Cordillera, Placeres, (Caron), Esperanza and other areas. During the incidents at the Catholic universities several persons were arrested and nine wounded, eight of them members of the Carabineros.

Last night some 10 individuals took over the Carrera radio station of Santiago where they proceeded to destroy the equipment, thus interrupting transmissions.

Officials Report to Pinochet

PY140040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Jul (AFP) -- Two students dead, more than 1,000 detained and great material damange are the totals from the third day of national protest that took place Tuesday, despite the imposition of a curfew, according to official sources today.

Reports were presented to President General Augusto Pinochet during a meeting attended by the foreign minister, various other ministers and the directors of the public services in charge of maintaining public order during the protest organized by the opposition in support of the reestablishment of democracy.

Two 19-year-old students died from bullet wounds sustained when groups of protesters took to the streets carrying signs against the military regime. Isabel Sanhueza Ortiz was injured as the curfew took effect in the Pudahuel neighborhood of Santiago, while in the neighboring port of Valparaiso, 140 km to the west, Carmen Gloria Larenas was shot from an automobile that was pursuing students who had attempted to install a street barricade, according to witnesses.

In incidents in Santiago, which in different neighborhoods lasted well after the hour of the curfew, there were 760 detained while some 290 demonstrators were arrested in Valparaiso, Concepcion, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas, according to the police.

Material damage to electrical poles, traffic signals, urban buses, both those publically and privately owned, were considerable, the information added.

The minister of interior, General Enrique Montero, indicated that the curfew imposed during the 4 hours prior to midnight permitted the control of order and prevented incidents of greater magnitude. At the national level, nothing of great importance was reported, added Montero, when he compared last night's demonstrations to the protests of 11 May and 14 June, which left a total of six dead and 2,000 detained. The citizenry can be greateful, said Montero, that there were no grave problems as there had been before.

The opposition sectors, however, claimed that this third protest against the Pinochet regime, established 10 years ago, was a categorical success. Representatives of the opposition Christian Democratic Party and other moderate groups insisted that the protest had a greater success than previous efforts, principally in the peaceful demonstration that began with the concert of pots and pans [passage indistinct].

From the Vatican, an exhortation from Pope John Paul II to the effect that Chile should begin anew with dialogue and overcome her social tensions found immediate support in the government and among Catholic Bishops.

PRODEN Reaction

PY140314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1913 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Jul (EFE) -- Carlos Dupre, acting president of the National Development Project [PRODEN], said today that the Chilean people have attained "an overwhelming" success in their efforts to bring about a "change in the government." For the third time in 2 months, Chileans were summoned to a national protest action, and empty pots once again played a significant role in the demonstrations against the current regime.

The main leader of PRODEN, an organization made up of the most representative groups of Chile's political and labor opposition sectors, stressed that "what we are asking for is a change in government."

Quoting Interior Minister General Enrique Montero, Dupre said that "as the minister stated, this was a political action and the government has to act accordingly." In the opinion of Dupre, "the government response must give rise to a political change allowing the country to return to democracy."

Dupre criticized what he called "the attempt to use the military and the means of the Army in Santiago and in several provinces to put down the noise of pans with military songs coming from loudspeakers."

Dupre, a former Christian Democratic Party deputy, said that "one of the most outstanding features of the day of protest was that police and military patrols attempted to repress protesters by using teargas grenades and even arms against the people." The PRODEN leader believes that all this is indicative of "the government's desperate attempts to quell the voice of the people."

Concerning yesterday's violent events, during which one person died, another one seriously injured and more than 700 arrested, Dupre noted that "it is the exclusive responsiblity of the government, which was the owner of Santiago between 2000 and 2400" (the period during which the curfew was enforced).

In a public statement, PRODEN concluded that "the shortsighted attitude of the government of General Pinochet cannot be allowed to put the national peace in jeopardy; therefore, the Chilean people demand freedom of expression, that is, the return of democracy."

Former Deputy Jose Monares, PRODEN secretary, underlined "the danger that the confrontation between civilians and the military poses for the future," taking into account the government decision to use the Army to prevent eventual violent actions.

Meanwhile, the last official police report indicates that 760 persons were detained during the third national day of protest, according to the following breakdown: 110 were arrested on charges of breaking the State Security Law, 103 on charges of disrupting public order, and 547 on charges of breaking curfew regulations.

No new developments were reported concerning the death of 17-year-old Isabel Sanhueza, although an official report noted that one person was detained on charges of being allegedly involved in the death of the girl, who was shot during the curfew.

VALDES, LAVANDERO RELEASED FROM PRISON

PY140355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Jul (EFE) -- Former Chilean Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes and five other Christian Democrats involved in the "affair of the leaflets" left prison tonight. Valdes, former Senator Jorge Lavandero, former Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Party Jose de Gregorio and three others charged with violating the National Security Law left the prison at 0115 GMT.

A crowd had gathered outside the prison. Many of the persons there had come several hours before from the Justice Palace. When Gabriel Valdes, president of the banned Christian Democratic Party and the other prisoners appeared, the crowed repeatedly chanted "Freedom and Democracy."

The Eighth Court of Appeals had ruled that "there are no grounds for keeping the accused in prison or trying them."

Interior Ministry on Case

PY131720 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] (Ambrosio Rodriguez), legal advisor of the Interior Ministry, yesterday reiterated that the government had not filed a direct injunction against Gabriel Valdes, but explained that an injunction had been filed against other persons in the case. (Rodriguez) met with journalists who asked him to explain Valdes' situation to the public. (Rodriguez) stated that the government had not filed any complaint against Valdes.

COURT OF APPEALS JAILS POLITICAL ACTIVISTS

PY120210 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Justice (Arnoldo Beisse), a member of the Court of Appeals, has ordered the imprisonment of three persons on charges of allegedly breaking the national internal security law. The order was issued this afternoon at the request of the Interior Ministry.

The imprisoned persons are sociologist (Gonzalo Alejandro Duarte Leiva), theology student (Daniel Enrique Sierra Farra) and (Juana Francisca Eladia del Carmen Meza Garcia Huidobro), who were taken to the penitentiary, where they will serve their imprisonment without restrictions on communications with third parties.

(Duarte Leiva) and (Sierra Farra) were detained last Monday at 2130 when they were leaving a printing house. They later confessed that they had some 700,000 leaflets with subversive slogans.

SEGUEL INTERVIEWED IN PRISON BY ITALIAN PAPER

PY132110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Rome, 12 Jul (AFP) -- In an interview published today by the daily IL MESSAGGERO, Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel stated that the truck owners, like Judas, sold themselves when they accepted a dialogue with the government to lift their strike.

The interview was carried out in prison (where Seguel has been since a month ago) by Pino Cimo, IL MESSAGGERO'S specialist on Latin American affairs.

Referring to Christian Democratic leader Gabriel Valdes' arrest, Seguel stated that the military resorted to the only means they know -- force. But if they persist in this attitude there will not be enough prisons nor stadiums because the entire Chilean citizenry wants them to leave.

Seguel pointed out: I don't think that Valdes or my arrest has weakened the opposition front; the problem does not refer to one or two leaders.

Seguel, leader of the Copper Miners Federation, was arrested shortly before the beginning of the protest on 14 June 1983 in Chile.

CONFESSED DRUG TRAFFICKER ASPIRES TO SENATE SEAT

PA130454 Bogota El TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Jul 83 pp 4-A, 5-A

["Things That Happen" column by Lucy Nieto de Samper: "Money Talks"]

[Text] The excellent radio report given by Juan Guillermo Rios and Alfonso Castellanos, of the "6:00 am, 9:00 am" CARACOL team, with Carlos Lehder, the controversial Colombian-German personality, led authorities to take action in a matter over which the archbishop of Armenia had already made statements, raising his authoritative voice to condemn the use of ill-gotten gains for what appear to be social programs.

The well-known Mr Lehder, who initiated the campaign against the extradition treaty -- it has now been confirmed that he may himself become the subject of an extradition case -- is seeking, through a publicity campaign and a campaign in favor of the Latin Movement, to obtain no less than a Senate seat with the votes of the Quindio people, who benefit from his money and are bewitched by his words.

Mr Lender, skillfully encouraged by the journalists, loosened his tongue and did not hesitate to confess to his dark past and his direct links with drug traffic.

Demonstrating a strange nationalism and obvious "anti-imperialism," he said" "Exactly. I was an intermediary (in the drug trade) to help the Colombian bonanza enter the United States. I was imprisoned there for 2 years at the age of 20 because I was a leader in the Latin Quarter, which struggled for the cause and against the persecution that the police carried out against the Latins. I was in prison for 2 years for defending my race, my principles, my Colombian nature ... and I say that not only did I conspire against the United States, but I am still conspiring and will continue to conspire until the Turbey-Reagan Extradition Treaty is revoked."

In Mr Ledher's statements over CARACOL station, he opens politician's eyes: "I am not a politician. I am a civic man who has had many experiences and I am at the head of some very serious businesses. If no one is capable of speaking for the Quindio, I will speak; and if no one is capable of forming a civic movement in the Quindio, a new force, a new hope, well, I formed one, apparently very successfully because it has more than 10,000 affiliated members, which means more than 20,000 votes. Armenia casts 60,000 votes in presidential elections."

Mr Lehder's political movement, which has taken giant steps, also has a newspaper, QUINDIO LIBRE. "I bargained for it with Palomo, who was the owner. We planned it and today it is published weekly by LA PATRIA in Manizales, and many Quindio natives write for it."

Mr Ledher also said that his island in the Bahamas, for which he paid $1 million, had hotels where Colombians have lived or stayed temporarily. "They used those territories as they wished and I offered them, along with the Bahamian Government, the necessary protection, as in a free zone." Immediately after this, Lehder confessed to the journalists: "I keep my tax statement in the National Latin Movement so that those who would like to see it can do so. I declared $170 million. I legalized these funds through a decree called Tax Amnesty, issued here in Colombia."

All that Mr Lehder tells us, obviously stimulated by the inner conviction that he is the redeemer of Quindio, not only requires a careful investigation, but an in-depth analysis.

On the national level, Lehder is not unknown. He has paid millions for the media to publish his pamphlets. On the regional level he is the savior of the long-suffering people of Quindio. However, if Mr Lehder did not have his economic resources, he would be a "nobody," like most of us. He is showing then -- and this is what alarms the archbishop of Armenia -- that conditions are favorable for those whose "money talks" to dominate in Colombia.

MOIR CHARGES REPRESSION; GUERRILLA GROUP VIEWED

PA132115 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Jun 83 pp 3a, 17a

[Article by EXCELSIOR correspondent Pedro P. Camargo]

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jun -- While a national police report points out that in the last 24 years a total of 19,668 persons died as a result of guerrilla violence, the Revolutionary Independent Worker's Movement (MOIR) charges that 10 of its leaders have been murdered by the repression tolerated by the government of president Belisario Betancur.

MOIR, headed by Diego Betancur Alvarez, son of the president of the republic, charges that the leaders slain most recently were Anatolio and Joselin Rueda, of San Vicente de Chucuri, and Luis Acevedo Lopera, MOIR councilman for Puerto Berrio, but 10 victims have been killed since 1979 "amidst the most absolute impunity."

The charge is signed by MOIR leaders Marcelo Torres, Diego Betancur, son of the president, and Avelino Nino, who complain about the "increasingly slanderous campaign intended to link the name of MOIR to various acts of violence and to certain armed groups with which we have never agreed either politically or ideologically."

The leftist leaders add that "MOIR is true to its principles and revolutionary tactics, which consist of clearly stating the positions of the revolution, repudiating U.S. imperialist oppression together with its supporting liberal-conservative system, and warning about the Soviet expansionist menace and its native agents. The movement has not kidnapped anyone, nor has it used extortion or blackmail against anybody. Nevertheless, it is obvious that there are somber reactionary forces determined to proceed with violence against the MOIR supporters."

The book "25 Years of Crime," prepared by the national police (which in Colombia, like in Chile, belongs to the military forces) states that out of the 19,668 victims in 24 years, 432 were agents, 947 members of the armed forces, and 18,289 civilians. During the period, there were 921 wounded altogether on all sides.

According to the police, during those 24 years, the guerrillas exploded 2,376 sticks of dynamite, which affected 923 private entities and 1,437 state entities, which produced losses of 209 million pesos.

The police book reveals that most of those favored by the amnesty law are members of the M-19 [19 April Movement], which took advantage of "this opportunity to recover its principal leaders, who were in prison."

The Other Groups

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the police publication claims, has not changed its command, headed by Manuel Marulanda Velez "Tirofijo," but has instead "been able to expand its sphere of influence and create new cells (22 fronts), which carry out their activities in the rural sector of most of the nation."

Concerning the Army of National Liberation (ELN), headed by Nicolas Rodriguez Bautista, the police report asserts that the movement "has maintained its radical revolutionary ideology, totally rejecting the amnesty offered by the government." It notes that the group has intensified its operations through holdups and terrorist activities, particularly in Bucaramanga and Medellin.

Concerning the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), headed by Francisco Caraballo "Pacho," the report points out that its main rural fronts are the "Francisco Garnica" and the "Pedro Vasquez Rendon" fronts, engaged in rebel activities in the Antioquia and Cordoba provinces, with urban cells in Medellin, Monteria, Bucaramanga, Barrancabermeja, Bogota, Cali, and Florencia. According to the report, the EPL, "followers of Mao Ze Dung, is rated as one of the most belligerent."

The police say that the "Pedro Leon Arboleda" guerrilla movement, created in 1975 by the deceased journalist for which the group is named, "is practically extinct," as is the "Workers Self-defense" (ADO) organization, practically inexistent since the death of former Government Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas.

Instead, "a new subersive movement was revealed in 1982 with the kidnapping of Gloria Lara de Echeverri, known as the Revolutionary Orgnaization of the Peoples in arms (ORPA), which appears to be the armed branch of the National Association of Rural Land Users, created several years ago."

ELN CELL CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSION

PA120242 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Jose Maria Vesga report]

[Text] Bucaramanga -- The outlawed National Liberation Army [ELN] has claimed responsibility for bombing the police post in the Modelo neighborhood of Bucaramanga. Two people are in critical condition as a result of the blast.

Responsibility for the action was claimed in a hand-written note to this correspondent, which was stamped with the organization's seal. The bomb caused serious injury to police officer Israel Rincon and to civilian Luis Jose Fonseca, the only people inside the building when the explosion occurred.

The Los Helenos cell was responsible for the blast. Last week this same group set off a bomb at the Colombian International Bank, also in the city of Bucaramanga.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF NATURAL DISASTER COSTS

PY131857 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (AFP) -- It was officially reported in this capital today that the natural disasters which have hit the north and the south of Peru, the worst of this century, have seriously undermined the industry, trade, farming and cattle raising of the country and have led to famine in some regions.

The National Planning Institute has assessed the cost of the damage caused by the floods in eight departments in the north and the drought in six others in the south at $830 million, with 233 dead, according to reports by the National Civil Defense System.

The institute stated that this tragedy, occurred at a time when the country with a population of 18 million is enduring the consequences of the economic crisis, has made the budget and financial management very critical for the government which was making efforts to control the inflation and the high cost of living.

It added that reconstruction will cost $490 million which must be progressively invested over a 3-year period, since it is presumed that the "el Nino" phenomenon, the heating of the sea waters which caused the torrential rains in the north, will occur again in 1984.

The institute explained that $240 million out of the above-mentioned sum will be provided by the public treasury and through reconstruction bonds, while the rest will come from foreign credits. It was pointed out that the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the Andean Development Corporation have granted $160 million already.

It added that the disasters have destroyed over 40 percent of the road system in the country and over 30 percent of the arable land, without mentioning the thousands of flood victims who are now homeless, the epidemics, and the damage caused to schools, hospitals, powerlines, petroleum installations, and fishery plants.

The institute stated that the northern departments of Piura and Tumbes have been declared a disaster area, while the departments of Cajamarca, La Liberted, Lambayeque, Ancash, Lima, and Junin, all of which have technically advanced agriculture and cattlebreeding, have also suffered from heavy rains and landslides.

Regarding the south the institute said that the drought has seriously affected cattle-raising and farming and caused a dramatic famine in the departments of Cusco, Arequipa, Apurimac, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, and particularly in Puno where there is such anguish that some parents are selling or giving away their children.

After stressing that, despite such difficulties, an effective aid system has been maintained for the victims, although the latter keep complaining, the institute said that foreign donations have been distributed in a timely way and that machinery has been assigned for various repair programs.

In conclusion, the institute stated that Peru is the most vulnerable among all South American countries to these natural phenomena and that it has suffered from 4,747 floods and deluges in the last 56 years which have claimed 46,279 lives, not including the thousands of deaths caused by earthquakes.

PIURA, TUMBES RECEIVING NO AID; CHILDREN STARVING

PY061656 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Jun 83 p 2

[By Victor Caycho Yaya]

[Text] Piura, 25 Jun (LA REPUBLICA) -- The distressed Piura and Tumbes departments, the most hard hit by the rains and the floods of the past 6 months, desperately need relief. Hundreds of people are mourning the deaths of their beloved, mostly children. Thousands of other children are in imminent danger of dying in the next couple of weeks as a result of alarming malnutrition and of all the ensuing diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria and typhoid fever.

LA REPUBLICA's special correspondents inquired about the feelings of the people, incuding local authorities and regional leaders. All of them angrily remarked over and over again that the aid reportedly sent from Lima is not getting to the most affected sectors, adding that the affected people are dying of starvation and that a coherent, coordinated and serious plan to give more effective aid to the most affected regions of the two departments has not been adopted yet.

The correspondents, who visited various provinces of Piura Department, including Sierra de Huancabamba Province, by helicopter, jeep, car, truck, walking and on horseback, verified that, leaving aside the inadequate deployment of Army, religious and Red Cross personnel, the departments lack a really effective emergency plan.

Nobody knows anything about the highly publicized foreign aid. Not a single gram of German wheat has been delivered to a large number of small villages. Hundreds of thousands of people are surviving almost miraculously, and they are dramatically fighting to save their children from the clutches of death.

We repeat this to the Lima authorities: Thousands of children are left to their fate, and they are eating only yucca and bananas. They do not have a chance to drink milk or eat meat and eggs because these staples are beyond their means.

We have verified that the emergency brigades have not reached many small villages and it is likely that they do not even know where they are located or the hardships of their people. The village of Hualmanco in the highlands of Piura, for example, has been isolated since December last year. The people of Hualmanco have not received any aid, except for the fervent work of a U.S. nun, Mother Mariana, who has to work miracles to relieve the situation of the distressed people without either resources or medicines.

"Yes, this situation makes you cry," a social worker told us as she helplessly saw how the scarce medicines that were delivered to a village ran out while hundreds of desperate mothers carrying their sick children lined up at the medical post.

Lily Cuculiza, president of the Red Cross' Piura branch, told us that "they are fooling around with President Belaunde," adding that the health authorities submit groundless and totally false reports to him.

A doctor from Piura said that "what happens is that the officials who earn high wages do not bother to visit these places because they do not want to get their shoes dirty. They should report the truth about the dramatic situation of rural areas in the southern and central parts of Piura."

PRESIDENT HERRERA TO TRAVEL TO C.A. MEETING

Campins Leave of Absence

PA132142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1610 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 13 Jul (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is going to travel to Central America to hold meetings, at the highest level, to try to find an effective solution to the area crisis.

According to sources close to the administration, Herrera Campins will ask the Senate for a 30-day leave of absence to visit the countries involved in a pre-war situation, and to hold personal talks with the heads of state of Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador.

The Venezuelan president's efforts will follow the guidelines of the agreement reached at the foreign minister's meeting Thursday in Panama, a preparatory meeting for another to be held by the Central American presidents.

Luis Herrera Campins made the decision to establish personal contact with the governments involved in the Central American crisis in view of the imminent threat of the crisis becoming a regional conflict.

Trip Denied

PA140142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0001 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 13 Jul (EFE) -- Acting Venezuelan Foreign Minister Justo Paez Pumar today denied that President Luis Herrera Campins is planning to visit Central America.

With this he denied newspaper reports that the president would request 30 days' leave to visit several Central American countries as a mediator.

On this matter, Paez Pumar said that "it is apparently speculation, and I have no idea what it is based on." He said further that if the president had plans to make any trip it would be in connection with the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth.

Regarding the meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers, he said that Venezuela has submitted constructive formulas to resolve the situation. "Beyond this I cannot advance anything," he added.

HAVANA NOTES MEXICAN REACTION TO PERCY STATEMENT

FL131756 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Great indignation was aroused in Mexico by a threatening declaration made by U.S. Senator Charles Percy who, without anyone asking him to do it, said any U.S. nuclear bomb could destroy the Mexican capital.

With a threatening and intimidating tone, Senator Percy, who belongs to the same party as President Reagan, said a nuclear bomb dropped over Mexico City would cause an enormous crater in the city, would kill one million of its inhabitants, and would injure another 10 million.

This statement by Charles Percy was termed arrogant in Mexican political circles, which recalled that in numerous aspects of policy and the international economy, Mexico and the United States are separated by acute differences of opinion.

SEPULVEDA COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

FL140120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The country will hold firmly to its foreign policy in order to achieve a negotiated settlement to the Central American crisis, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary of foreign relations, said here today.

Interviewed prior to his departure for Panama, where he will meet with the other three foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, Sepulveda Amor voiced concern that violence could wreak havoc, not only on the Central American isthmus, but on the region's pacification process begun by Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico.

Likewise, he indicated that in view of the aggravation of the crisis, Mexico and the Contadora Group would redouble efforts to prevent the military option from overtaking the diplomatic option. He stressed that the efforts of the Contadora Group have been supported by several countries and international organizations.

The Mexican foreign secretary will meet with members of the Contadora Group to hear a report from the Investigating Committee and, in turn, prepare for the 28-30 July meetings with the foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica to be held in the city of Panama. Bernardo Sepulveda is expected to return Friday.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER CHILEAN UNREST

FL131848 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today expressed its "profound concern over the situation of social instability prevailing" in Chile. The Foreign Secretariat announced its position in a press release.

The Foreign Secretariat stressed that the situation in Chile hinders a return to the ideals of a democratic life with regard to human, political, and trade union rights," and condemned the imprisonment of political and trade union leaders.

The Foreign Secretariat pointed out that the imprisonment of the president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, Gabriel Valdes, and of other union members and leaders "constitutes an intransigent attitude and an intolerable act."

The Foreign Secretariat's press release established that the Mexican Government repudiates these acts and "reiterates its fervent desire for Chilean society to find a quick solution which would contribute to their authentic democratic and institutional development."

The press release also pleaded for the inalienable political and human rights which Chileans deserve and which abide by the standards of international coexistence.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL ON WORLD BANK CREDIT, EXPORTS

FL131031 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0007 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Chetumal, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The credit granted to Mexico by the World Bank will make possible the export of manufactures valued at more than $3 billion, Luis Bravo Aquilera, under secretary of the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development, has asserted.

The commerce official held a working meeting here today, during which the development of manufactured production was examined. He noted that with the sale of those products abroad, it will be possible to acquire needed foreign currency and materials for this branch [of the economy].

Likewise, he said efforts are being made to simplify export and import formalities; the functions of the Secretariat of Commerce and the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute will be decentralized; and the Inter-Secretariats Commission for Border Development is being restructured.

In this respect, he indicated that with the program of actions set in motion by President Miguel de la Madrid to support borders and free zones, the objective being sought is to develop all commercial aspects of those regions.

The search for such development in border areas is being carried out because in the past they had been neglected, and it is the current federal government's intention to work for the development of these territories, he said in closing.

PARTY, UNION FRONT SEEKS NEW POLITICAL ALTERNATIVES

PA131715 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 28 Jun 83 p 5

[Report by correspondent Francisco Guerrero]

[Text] Cuernavaca, Morelos, 27 Jun -- Three state political parties -- the PRT [Workers Revolutionary Party], the PMT [Mexican Workers Party], and the PSUM [United Socialist Party of Mexico] -- and 20 union organizations have joined to create a Popular Action Unitary Front, with the intention of finding new political alternatives.

Flora Guerrero, the new organization's spokeswoman, said that among the front's main objectives are defense of workers' salaries, a 100-percent emergency wage increase, equal rights for women, and support for declared strikes. The front will also seek to promote state-run transportation and the organization of new forums of popular consultation in order to discover the country's real situation.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES VENEZUELAN DECORATION

PA131630 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Jul 83 pp A-1, A-10

[Excerpt] Relations between the governments of the Republics of Venezuela and Panama reached their highest level yesterday when the president of the Republic of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, decorated Panama's Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado with the Order of the Liberator in the grade of Grand Cordon.

Panamanian Government sources consider the event to be a specific message from the Venezuelan president expressing approval of Panama's foreign policy as pursued by President Ricardo De la Espirella.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION -- Labor Minister Jose Gumersindo Montenegro announced today the establishment of a tripartite commission that will examine the unemployment problem in Panama. The commission will include members of the private and labor sectors as well as members of the Executive Branch. The commission will have 90 days, starting on 4 July, to come up with recommendations to solve the problem. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 83 PA]

MINING RESEARCH CENTER -- The Panamanian and Japanese Governments signed a technical cooperation agreement for the construction of a Mining and Metallurgical Research Center in Panama. According to Jorege Jarpa, chief of the Mines and Quarries Department of the Commerce and Industries Ministry's Directorate of Mineral Resources, the center will cost $4 million. This center, the only one of its kind in Central America, will analyze and experiment with mining methodologies as well as mining samples. It will be important in transferring technology from Japan and will also promote the acquisition of modern metallurgical equipment for Panama. Construction, which is scheduled to start in 5 months, should be completed by mid-1985. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Jul 83 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

JOBLESS WORKERS INVADE BANANA FARMS IN SOUTH

PA131645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 12 Jul (AFP) -- During the last few days, hundreds of peasants have invaded several farms of the Costa Rica Banana Company (a United Brands subsidiary), creating a tense situation in the country's southern region. According to the company, some 400 peasants began "a mass invasion" of farms in the Coto Valley on Friday, but the number of invaders has jumped to approximately 1,000 in the last few hours.

United Brands representatives in Costa Rica have demanded urgent intervention by the government and have accused the squatters of destroying young plantations of African palm and sabotaging bridges and railways. According to the company, the takeover was organized and instigated by "communist forces, "but the leftist Union of Golfito Workers has denied having any hand in the movement. It said that the movement was organized by "civic committees" of the area's peasants.

Apparently, many of the invaders are former banana company workers left jobless when United Brands reduced banana cultivation and increased African palm cultivation. Reports from the area indicate that the peasants have organized pickets to support their movement and have created a tense situation throughout the area.

EL SALVADOR

PAPER INTERVIEWS CHAVEZ MENA ON REGION'S PROBLEMS

PA131545 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Jul 83 pp 3, 13

[Text] "Undoubtedly, Nicaragua is the main destabilizing factor in Central America," said Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. "It is the principal element preventing peace in the region. Nicaragua's political plans follow a totalitarian, nondemocratic line and serve as an instrument and bridge for the development of radical leftist ideas in Central America, to support armed groups operating in El Salvador. This is the main obstacle preventing peace in Central America, "the minister added in an interview with EL DIARIO DE HOY.

In relation to President Alvaro Magana's possible trip to Honduras, supposedly scheduled for 20 July, he said no date has been set. "There is good will on the part of President Alvaro Magana and the desire to visit Tegucigalpa whenever this is opportune. We have always maintained good relations with the Honduran Government, and the two countries are aware of the great responsibility we share at this time in Central America,"he said.

Asked if Magana would travel to Honduras to negotiate the delimitation treaty, as rumored, Chavez Mena replied: "This is not so. Obviously, if the visit takes place, this could be one of the topics in the agenda. It would be one of the subjects they would discuss."

Chavez Mena added: "As Padilla y Velasco [member of the Joint Border Commission] has said, the border commission has objectively, seriously, and honestly discussed the border issue. Concerning demarcation and delimitation, I wish to emphasize once and for all, to prevent any speculation, that El Salvador is firm in its position: It will not negotiate an inch of its territory."

On the same subject, he pointed out, "all the legal, historical, sociological, and cultural resources and arguments favor us, and we have all the necessary documentation to prove that the territory we now have is legitimately ours."

Chavez Mena was also asked about the 90-day deadline that some Honduran politicians -- who also argue that the islands in the Fonseca Gulf belong to Honduras -- have given to solve the border dispute. The foreign minister clearly stated: "As I said before, our current territory is not negotiable. The islands in the Fonseca Gulf are Salvadoran territory."

"There is no basis for the 90-day deadline that has been mentioned. The important thing is that we have the best disposition and political determination to discuss the border problem with the seriousness it requires. We have been doing so, and will continue to do so. We are not afraid to discuss this matter, since we know we are right, and we have the legal arguments to justify our position. These territorial pretensions are groundless."

As for the statment by General Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, that the Puerto Castilla military base was more important than solving the border dispute with El Salvador, the foreign minister said; "In relation to this statement, it is a personal opinion. What I can say is that we must join efforts to achieve peace in Central America. Our main interest in our relations with Honduras is to maintain fraternal, close, and sincere ties, as brothers and friends. We will do everything possible to prevent the slightest friction in our relations with that country."

Asked his opinion about Ambassador Deane Hinton's departure, Chavez Mena said: "He is an excellent ambassador, with great moral, academic and political virtues. His work in El Salvador was extraordinary, and he will always be in the thoughts and minds of many Salvadorans. His departure was a U.S. Government decision."

MORAZAN COMMANDER SAYS 200 ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA131440 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Jul 83 pp 2, 30

[Excerpt] Some 200 extremists, many with their weapons, have turned themselves in to the authorities in Gotera. The announcement was made by Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Adalberto Cruz, commander of Morazan Department.

He added that subversives who have presented themselves and shown their desire to leave the rebel groups and help the country achieve a new way of life, are receiving help and cooperation from the military authorities in Morazan. Lt Col Cruz said that many extremists are receiving medical and psychological treatment, as well as all the necessary attention they deserve, as individuals who have expressed their desire to live in peace with their fellow countrymen.

In addition, Lt Col Cruz said that the Morazan Department is untiringly stuggling to normalize its economic, social, and political life.

738 PARDONED UNDER AMNESTY LAW; MORE EXPECTED

PA140137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0034 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- So far, a total of 738 Salvadorans have benefitted form the amnesty law that has been in effect for 56 days, an official spokesman has said.

Kirio Waldo Salgado, a member of the Amnesty Board, told ACAN EFE that 540 political prisoners have been freed under the Amnesty and Civil Rehabilitation Law, while 198 rebels have sought its benefits. The law expires in only 4 days.

He added that at this point it is not known whether the law will be extended, since neither the Executive nor the Constituent Assembly have made a decision on this as yet.

The Amnesty Law was enacted by the assembly on 4 May to free approximately 70 percent of the political prisoners and encourage the rebels to change their attitude and rejoin the country's mainstream. It will expire on 16 July.

According to Salgado, over 50 of those pardoned by the law have already left with their families for Canada and Belgium, where they will be able to work as a result of agreements reached with the governments of those countries. He added that more than 200 rebels who have surrendered to authorities in the eastern department of Morazan are expected to arrive in the next few hours.

ARMY 'IN CONTROL' OF CHALATENANGO DEPARTMENT

PA131320 San Salvador LA PRESNA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Jul 83 pp 3, 40

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that the Army is in control of Chalatenango Department. The extremists have been expelled from rural areas where they were constantly harassing the people.

Meanwhile, the Army has launched a cleanup operation from Tejutla to Citala. La Reina, La Palma, San Ignacio and Citala, villages that for months were under constant harassment by subversive groups, are back to normal, COPREFA reported. The same source reported that Colonel Napoleon Marales Ruiz, Chalatenango Regiment commander, yesterday took a trip to those villages and was able to confirm to members of the press that indeed the Army has control of the department.

COPREFA went on to say that the extremists are only attacking defenseless towns; when the Armed Forces show up, they flee. Being a professional institution, COPREFA added, the Army must be cautious and always try to prevent casualties among innocent people. The terrorists have taken advantage of this situation to attack small and defenseless villages, knowing that the Army will not open fire on populated zones.

The cleanup and search for extremist redoubts will continue in other sectors affected by the terrorists. Some of the villages which still have extremist redoubts are San Jose Cancasque, San Jose las Flores, Potonico and the areas next to the dams of Cerron Grande and Chorrera del Guayabo, Cabanas Department.

COPREFA REPORTS CASUALTIES FROM REBEL AMBUSH

PA140055 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0134 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- El Salvador's Armed Forces confirmed tonight the death in the past few hours of Sergeant Baudilio Escamilla and 3 enlisted men in a rebel ambush in San Vicente Department. According to a communique from the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA), the incident occurred in La Joya Canton, when Escamilla and the other soldiers were patrolling as part of the "Welfare for San Vicente" operation.

The COPREFA communique states that Sgt Escamilla was a member of the Salvador Air Force's (FAS) Paratroopers Battalion. He had been sent to San Vicente for training to be promoted to 2d lieutenant.

According to military sources, the Salvadoran Armed Forces are currently conducting a large-scale counterinsurgency operation in the central department of San Vicente in which the guerrillas have been expelled from their hideouts, especially those on the slopes of the Chichontepec Volcano.

PEACE COMMISSION URGES REBELS TO BEGIN DIALOGUE

PA130421 San Salvadoran Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Statement issued by Peace Commission of El Salvador, in San Salvador on 12 July 1983; read by Peace Commission Coordinator Francisco Quinonez Avila -- recorded]

[Text] 1. Based on the peace program signed by the Political Commission of the Apaneca Pact, it behooves the Peace Commission to promote the incorporation of all political and social sectors into the democratic and peace process.

2. On 30 May 1983, this commission publicly issued a call to all sectors, and particularly to the group called FDR, to begin a dialogue and to make participation in El Salvador's democratic political life possible, a call which is now broadly reiterated.

3. The only path for finding a solution to the problem of the violence imposed on El Salvador is the political and democratic path. In this sense, the supreme judge is the Salvadoran people through the democratic and, particularly, the electoral mechanisms.

4. The dialogue to which we have referred must not be used as a means of propaganda or a tactical resource, because it runs a serious risk of becoming futile and useless.

5. This commission has maintained and will continue to maintain a serious, firm, calm, and evenhanded position to achieve, through its actions, its major objective; peace.

6. The commission regrets the [FDR's] action and apparent reasons for [not] supporting the initiation of the dialogue, particularly as the commission has used intermediaries to convey clear messages about its position.

7. The Peace Commission again calls on those who insist on maintaining a hostile attitude and open intransingence to abandon such attitudes for the sake of reuniting the Salvadoran family.

San Salvador, 11 July 1983. [Signed] Jose Guillermo Travanino; Monsignor Marco Rene Revelo; and Francisco Quinonez Avila, coordinator.

Peace Commission News Conference

PA130422 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[News conference granted by Salvadoran Peace Commission coordinator Francisco Quinonez Avila and commission members Jose Guillermo Trabanino and Monsignor Marco Rene Revelo at the commission headquarters in San Salvador on 12 July 1983; journalists unidentified and respondents not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] (?What is meant by) the apparent reasons cited in your declaration?

[Answer] [Words indistinct], apparent reasons. We don't know why, for instance, the private meeting that was scheduled in San Jose, Costa Rica, over the weekend was not held.

[Question] [Words indistinct], I would like to ask you: Apparently, the guerrillas have [words indistinct] that in order to meet with Salvadoran Government representatives and with you they do not need intermediaries, as is the case of Mr Richard Stone. I would like to ask you to tell me if you would go to San Jose, Costa Rica, to meet with representatives of the FDR [passage indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] I would like Dr Guillermo Trabanino to answer on behalf of the Peace Commission.

[Answer] Gladly. We have already said that we are prepared to talk, very broadly and with an open spirit, with anyone wishing to do so, so that all of us together may find peace for the country.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] We [word indistinct], understand and want all peoples and countries that wish to help us find a solution to our problem, on the basis of good will and brotherhood, to cooperate with us.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] We have said, through a message that has been released to the local and international press, that we are prepared to talk, to engage in dialogue, to listen, and to seek solutions, as we have indicated before.

[Question] Have you had any contact with the [words indistinct] or not yet?

[Answer] The only thing that I can say in this regard, Roberto, is no, as of the date of this message.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] Undoubtedly, if this is one of the remarks made by [FDR leader Guillermo Manuel] Ungo -- and we want to believe that Ungo represents something within that group -- dialogue would make it possible to talk about it and to seek a solution to the problem, whether it is apparent or real.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] The Peace Commission is prepared -- and I reiterate this -- to engage in a dialogue to seek a political and democratic solution to the process of violence that has been imposed on El Salvador, and if this is dealt with as a central issue we are prepared to discuss it.

[Question] It seems that a contradiction already exists among statements made by the Salvadoran Government spokesmen, because you say that the only dialogue that your commission can establish would be limited, solely and exclusively, to talks about the elections, while the leftist groups apparently do not want to talk solely about the elections but wish to discuss a number of other problems and different aspects pertaining to the achievement of [words indistinct] peace in El Salvador. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] We have said and reiterate that the solution to the problem is political and democratic in nature; that this country is undergoing a process of democratization, as you have been able to see; that this major democratization project began on 28 March; that the Salvadoran people have unquestionably held and reiterated that the democratic life is the only path for solving our problems; and that, in this sense, the electoral dialogue of 28 March is a clear indication that this is the only avenue and path that can be entertained in a democratic country. Consequently, no one can come and say that the electoral process is a system in which there is no respect for freedom of decision, given an honest and free electoral system, which cannot be rejected by anyone who claims to be an advocate of a democratic solution.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are familiar with an FDR communique and, in this context, we feel that since they have launched an initiative, let's say for propaganda purposes, they should be the ones to (?clarify) this. I don't know.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Mr Stone is an envoy from President Reagan and, consequently, he is the one who should talk about this to you, too.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I would like to say the following in this regard: It is obvious that President Reagan and the Reagan administration are interested in peace in Central America. This is the main reason for the appointment of Ambassador Stone, and I have no doubt that they will continue to search for devices to promote peace. In this regard, it would not be at all farfetched to think that Ambassador Stone will return to Central America repeatedly, not only for the express purpose of demonstrating this intention, but also to seek practical ways of securing this objective.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I think that you should address these questions to Mr Stone and not to the Salvadoran Peace Commission, because if he agreed to hold this meeting with the guerrillas he must know exactly what the conditions were and under what circumstances the meeting was supposed to be held.

GUERRILLAS CONTACT GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

PA131511 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1152 GMT 13 Jul 83

[By Robert Block]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Salvadoran leftist guerrilla movement has contacted the governmental commission charged with incorporating the rebels into the political process, a commission member has announced.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said after a news conference last night that members of the FDR, the political arm of the five guerrilla groups fighting the pro-U.S. government in El Salvador, had contacted the commission yesterday. The official gave no details about either the purpose or the nature of the contact made after several efforts to organize a meeting between special U.S. envoy Richard Stone and members of the FDR failed this weekend.

FMLN-FDR REITERATE WILLINGNESS TO HOLD DIALOGUE

PA140352 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Quito -- The FDR and FMLN maintain their willingness to establish a dialogue with the United States in order to seek an effective solution to the internal conflict in El Salvador and the Central American problem in general. This was affirmed today by (Julieta Otero), representative of these two Salvadoran fronts.

She added that the failure of the recent attempt was due to procedural aspects, but there still prevails the willingness to talk with the U.S. delegate or delegates in order to put a stop to the war that is causing so much bloodshed among the Salvadoran people.

200 CIVILIANS MURDERED; MASS GRAVE DISCOVERED

FL121501 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The rebel station, Radio Venceremos, has charged the Salvadoran Army with murdering more than 200 civilians in its current pacification campaign in the departments of San Vicente and Usulutan, in the eastern part of the country.

This charge coincided with the release by the Salvadoran Armed Forces of a communique announcing the accidental discovery of a clandestine mass grave with 97 bodies. This has been the second clandestine mass grave discovered by the Army since the initiation in June of its so-called cleanup operation in that area. The discovery of a mass grave near the Chinchontepec volcano was announced 3 weeks ago.

The SALPRESS news agency has reported that 43 professors, students and workers of the University of El Salvador have been either detained or kidnapped in recent months.

FMLN REPORTS CLASHES WITH ARMY IN SAN MIGUEL

PA130219 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] FMLN militias have engaged in violent clashes for the 2d consecutive day with units from the Hunters Battalion and the Army's 3d Brigade near El Capulin, in the Canton of la Joya, and at El Cucurucho Hill, in northern San Miguel Department. In these 2 days of fighting, our heroic militias have caused the Hunters Battalion 22 casualties and have seized two U.S.-made M-16 rifles and various military supplies.

We would like to take note of the military efficiency shown by our militias in their clashes with the special battalion. This is the third blow delivered to the special battalion and to the 3d Brigade by our militias in northern San Miguel Department. Thus, the FMLN is increasing its political-military action in the area.

As our revolution continues to advance with our militias in combat, soon there will not be a single inch of Salvadoran territory where our banners of combat and freedom will not be flown. We send our revolutionary salute to the militias in northern San Miguel Department and our congratulations for this new victory over imperialism's puppet forces.

March forward, militias of northern San Miguel! March forward, companeros! This dispatch was signed by Companero Jeremias.

RADIO SAYS U.S. SEEKS TO 'DISRUPT' DIALOGUE

PA121939 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The weekly U.S. NEWS has reported that the U.S. advisers stationed in El Salvador have assumed tasks at the highest level. According to the magazine, they now serve as advisers to the General Staff and to the Army's intelligence. The publication also reports on the plans to send a so-called U.S. security force to our country should the revolutionary movement continue to control large areas of the national territory.

According to observers, this fits in with Ronald Reagan's plans, since he wants to recover the initiative by sending Richard Stone. Reagan's government would seek to unleash a greater crisis through the alleged disruption of a dialogue with the FMLN-FDR, once it felt that it had won the political space to stage its interventionist maneuver, observers said in conclusion.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ON RIOS MONTT MEETING WITH POLITICIANS

PA140131 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Representatives from the Christian Democratic Party, National Liberation Movement, and Nationalist Authentic Central met today with President Rios Montt, in advance of a meeting that will be held next Thursday between the leaders of all political groups and the cabinet. Interior Minister Ricardo Mendez Ruiz said that politicians will discuss the best date for the election of the new constituent assembly during the upcoming meeting:

[Begin recording] [Mendez Ruiz] On Thursday we will meet to discuss three or four topics, but the main topic is the choice of the election date, and that will be decided by the politicians.

[Unidentified Reporter] Will the decision on the date definitely be in their hands and not in the government's?

[Mendez Ruiz] Definitely! The president will serve as moderator, but the politicians will determine the date. They all agreed to this. They all agreed that a consensus decision will determine the date of the election.

[Reporter] What will happen to those political parties that will not participate, such as the PNR [National Renovating Party]?

[Mendez Ruiz] Well, if they do not wish to participate, that is their problem; but we are inviting all committees that are organizing parties. If they want to stay out, then they will; but the truth is that about 18 or 19 committee secretaries will participate.

[Reporter] Did you meet today with the three politicians who visited the presidency?

[Mendez Ruiz] No, I did not see them.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, why did you have this meeting with Mayor Lee?

[Mendez Ruiz] It is a matter that pertains solely to the municipality and to the Interior Ministry. However, it is nothing significant. [end recording]

ARMY REPORTS EIGHT GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASHES

PA132105 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] (?Clashes) occurred for 3 consecutive days in San Jose Poaquil, Chimaltenango Department, the Public Information Office of the Guatemalan Army reported today. Military sources reported that eight guerrillas were killed during clashes on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 8, 9, and 10 July. The military sources showed the news media the two dismantled camps after the clashes with the rebels.

The Army's official information office indicated that civilian self-defense patrols participated in the military actions. The first one of them occurred in the village of Chepac on Friday, 8 July. The guerrillas escaped from the camp on being alerted to the approach of the government forces, the official report added. After the subversive group scattered, the Army carried out a combing operation that resulted in a second armed clash, at a place known as Patoquer. Finally, the third clash occurred near the village of Checajal. All these villages are in San Jose Poaquil jurisdiction, where the other camp was found, according to the report.

The military report added that as the result of this action, eight subversives wearing olive green uniforms were killed and two camps were discovered, with tents, rucksacks containing personal belongings, three mimeographs, including a rudimentary one, clothing, blankets, subversive propaganda printed abroad, M-16 and AR-15 rifles, RPG-2 grenade launchers -- that is, "Chinese Batons" -- M-79 grenades, shotguns, submachine-guns, Claymore mines, documents including personal diaries and photos, as well as several blankets with slogans of a clandestine faction called "Feliciano Argueta Rojas," according to the military report. This information was confirmed at the site.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We have mounted a military operation here in northwest Chimaltenango Department. Part of the armed group we found disbanded. We started an encircling operation in this sector.

This group has been operating in this sector for some time, but right now they are scattered throughout the area. In summary, no direct clashes have taken place; only some accidental clashes, where this column has sustained several casualties, of which four or five have been confirmed.

Judging from the armament and equipment of those who have fallen in these clashes, they are probably one or two platoon leaders and some privates. The rebel column has been disabled, and eight of their combatants died yesterday. Here you can see the armament they were carrying. It is always possible that two or three are stil around, trying to victimize the population. It is possible that we will continue to have some problems, although not so serious.

[Announcer] Have the dead been identified?

[Speaker] No. We suppose there is a commander among them, judging from his physical appearance, his body, his clothes. As you know, their commanders are much better armed, much better equipped. These are clues that allow us to identify them. [end recording]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SENDS PROTEST TO NICARAGUA

PA132239 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Through its Foreign Secretariat, the Honduran Government has lodged a strong protest to the Nicaraguan Government, to denounce a series of provocations and treacherous attacks carried out in the past few days by forces of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] against Honduran border posts.

The Honduran protest note charged that at 1600 on 3 July, Honduran soldier Roberto Meza Ramos, who was returning from duty near La Vigia Creek, along the Las Trojes-Cifuentes Highway, lost his right foot when he stepped on a mine placed by the EPS.

The Honduran Government also charged that at 1000 on Tuesday 5 July, EPS forces opened fire on Honduran positions in the same sector, to protect a patrol that was trying to cross the border near Cifuentes, probably with the intention of laying more mines along the highway. On that same day, first at 2040 and afterward at 2215, the Sandinist forces used 81-mm mortars to harass Honduran border posts.

Finally, the protest note said that at 0945 on 6 July the Nicaraguan forces resumed their harassment with high-caliber weapons. A Honduran soldier was slightly injured in the face by a stone from the shockwave of one of the explosions.

The Honduran protest note, signed by Arnulfo Pineda Lopez, Honduran acting foreign secretary, and addressed to Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, said: "Once more Honduras is forced to lodge a strong protest over the hostile acts of the Nicaraguan Government that affect Honduran sovereignty and territorial integrity; although we realize, based on your note No 103 of 5 July, that in order to deny the serious charges made to Your Excellency, you will answer that these acts should be attributed to the Somozist mercenaries and other groups."

ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND EXPULSION OF SALVADORANS

PA132140 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jul 83 p 9

[Excerpts] The labor and peasants organizations of Honduras are demanding the immediate expulsion of 58 Salvadoran soldiers training at the Regional Military Training Center, CREM, in Puerto Castilla.

The leaders of these organizations consider that the Salvadoran soldiers training in Honduran territory are a threat to the nation's security, especially when El Salvador refuses to get on with negotiations to establish the Honduran-Salvadoran border. These leaders have also asked the Honduran Government to lodge a formal protest with the Salvadoran Government over the intention of El Salvador to claim exclusive rights to the Gulf of Fonseca.

Felicito Avila Ordonez, secretary general of the General Central Organization of Workers, CGT, said in relation to this situation that the geopolitical problems of the region have worsened; that the border problem with El Salvador is still pending and that now the United States, disregarding the feelings of the Honduran Government and people, has gone ahead with establishing the CREM to train foreign troops. This proves once more that our country is dominated by the United States, whose main objective is the defense of its interests.

Antonio Julin, secretary general of the National Association of Honduran Peasants, ANACH, said the Honduran Government should suspend all friendly relations with El Salvador in view of the fact that it has refused to advance the negotiations for the establishment of a common border, and because the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly is trying to include its constitution, an article in which El Salvador claims exclusive rights to the Gulf of Fonseca.

PARTY RAPS 'OPEN' SUPPORT FOR ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA090440 Managua International Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In its international bulletin No 24, the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras PRTC, discusses the Honduran Government's open support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. After the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, the scum of the defeated Somozist National Guard found a haven in Honduras. They also found material and moral support from the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Army and the bourgeoisia. Each day this support is more open, less disguised. At the beginning, it was said that these men's presence all along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border was strictly for humanitarian reasons because they were refugees.

The truth is that the so-called Nicaraguan refugees were allowed to set up military camps in Choluteca, El Paraiso, and Gracias a Dios, Departments that border Nicaragua. In these camps, they have weapons of all types and calibers. Most are GAL rifles, previously the Honduran Army's regulation weapon. Besides weapons, the Somozist counterrevolutionaries have received military training from U.S., Israeli, Chilean, Argentine, and Honduran instructors, paid for by funds supplied by the CIA.

The Honduran Government's neutrality has been questioned at various international forums. It has been said that it is difficult to keep watch on a border as extensive as the Honduran-Nicaraguan line; that Honduras wants to internationalize the peace efforts; and that Honduras claims it knows nothing about the existence of Somozist camps in its territory.

An objective analysis of the situation -- taking into consideration the operation of Radio 15 September, official radio station of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, in its territory, just like the other radio stations in the country; the transmission of interviews and statements by well-known counterrevolutionaries like Steadman Fagoth, Eden Pastora, Fernando Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, and others by the radio stations HRN and Radio America and Television Channel 5; General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez', Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, statements to the U.S. magazine, TIME, that the 7,000 Nicaraguan patriots struggling against the Nicaraguan Marxist regime are in need of more logistic support, especially in the coming months and that the democratic governments will be acting in an irresponsible manner if they do not provide that logistic support; the occupation of Nicaraguan-owned haciendas by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, while the police and military forces do nothing about it despite the affected persons' constant complaints -- only corroborates that the Honduran Government's neutrality is false.

Such analysis also corroborates that such an attitude, plus the increase of arms and men to its military structure, will inevitably lead to an armed clash between Honduras and Nicaragua, a conflict that will have fatal consequences for the two sister countries.

This situation has caused discontent and protests to increase. Even government circles are complaining, and some sensible congressmen have already expressed their concern over these actions.

The establishment of the Puerto Castilla military base to train national and foreign troops definitely violates the Constitution. Apparently, the members of Congress were the last to know of the decision by the armed forces and the government.

Therefore, it is easy to believe that the Honduran authorities are opposed to the Nicaraguan People's Government and are in favor of the bands of mercenary assassins, not for lack of knowledge of what is happening, but simply because they hypocritically advocate a peaceful and neutral position. In reality, it is just a disguise to cover up the Liberal Party's failure and the government's corruption, and to ignore the Honduran people's problem. All these actions are carried out under the pretext of defending peace, democracy, and sovereignty.

This is how the PRTC views the support that the Honduran Government of Suazo Cordova is giving to the counterrevolutionaries that imperialism is supporting against the Nicaraguan people.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM TOUR; VIEWS CONTADORA

PA131435 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto yesterday returned to the country after a tour of several days that took him to Spain, the Dominican Republic, and Panama in search of solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. During his tour, D'Escoto met in Spain with leaders of the Socialist International and with the prime minister of the Spanish government Felipe Gonzalez, the president of the Dominican Republic, and with Panamanian chief of state, Ricardo de la Espriella.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister reiterated that in the countries he visited he found clear awareness of the warmongering policy of President Reagan which has led to a situation that may end with military intervention not in Nicaragua alone but in all of Central America.

Referring to his visit to Panama, D'Escoto said that there are no tensions in relations between Nicaragua and Panama. He noted, however, that the recent statement of General Ruben Dario Paredes in Costa Rica caught him by surprise because it did not conform to the spirit of Contadora or fall within the Torrijist ideals.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that Honduras is afraid to negotiate with Nicaragua and added that the time has come for the Contadora Group to reveal to the world what is slowing its peace efforts in Central America.

Here is the declaration by D'Escoto on his arrival in Managua: [Begin recording] There is much expectation, and I would add that there is obvious frustration. Accordirg to some Contadora foreign ministers, they are aware that the progress of the negotiations is too slow; that objective conditions demand a faster pace. Nicaragua has insisted that Contadora should carry out its functions more firmly and clearly and not allow itself to be affected by constant complaints from Guatemala, whose government claims that every time the group makes a suggestion it affects its dignity.

I believe the most important thing Contadora has done so far was the communique issued in April of this year referring to the importance of adopting procedures conforming to the nature of each topic; that is, that bilateral problems should be handled bilaterally, while those problems of a general nature should be treated multilaterally. [end recording]

More On Tour

PA131625 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT Jul 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic -- A joint declaration signed by the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua endorses the peace initiative for Central America sponsored by the Contadora Group. The declaration was ratified today by the foreign ministers of these two countries, Jose Vega Imbert and Miguel D'Escoto.

The Nicaraguan minister today concluded an official 3-day visit to the Dominican Republic, which has been described as both timely and advantageous because efforts at mutual cooperation in the commercial, scientific, and cultural areas were intensified during this visit. Foreign Minister D'Escoto commented today, after arriving in this country, that as regards the Contadora initiative, there is both expectation and frustration. The Nicaraguan foreign minister returned to Nicaragua after touring Spain, the Dominican Republic, and Panama in search of peace for Central America.

In Spain, he was received in a special audience by King Juan Carlos. He also met with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and with the European leaders of the Socialist International.

In the Dominican Republic, he met with President Salvador Jorge Blanco and with Jose Pena Gomez, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

In Panama, he held fraternal talks with President Ricardo de la Espriella, thus disproving General Ruben Dario Paredes' recent reports in Costa Rica -- which fell outside the framework of Panama's position on Contadora -- that there were tensions between Nicaragua and Panama. Concerning Contadora, D'Escoto said that the countries that comprise this initiative must find the bottleneck and the reason for the current standstill.

PART I: EL DIA INTERVIEW WITH TOMAS BORGE

PA132055 Mexico City El DIA in Spanish 26 Jun 83 pp 1, 17

["Part one" of Enrique Salazar interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, in Managua; date not given]

[Excerpts] How can it be explained that although the government in Managua has chosen international nonalignment, ideological pluralism and a mixed economy as its paths, Washington insists on viewing Nicaragua as a threat to its internal security?

[Borge] The international climate is very complex and the Central American situation is particularly difficult. The U.S. Government is the major center of conflicts within that international situation. One could write an encyclopedia with all the views expressed in Washington through the current U.S. leader. One of the things said is that Nicaragua is a threat to the internal security of the United States. Only today someone told me about a caricature published in THE WASHINGTON POST, in which Reagan, riding on horseback, runs into the White House shouting: The Nicaraguans are coming!

That is a sarcastic reflection of something that can be viewed only as a veritable irony: that Nicaragua might be a threat to the internal security of the United States. Really, what could I add, except for drawing a verbal caricature to counteract this charge?

Nicaragua, as everybody knows, is a poor, small country. In other words, one would have to point to truths which are only too obvious in order to respond to Washington's charge that Nicaragua poses a threat to the United States. However, I was thinking today that, true, the example set by the Nicaraguan revolution in a way constitutes a threat, a danger, to moral authority, of the type that cannot be recorded in computers or anywhere else. In this regard, Nicaragua, with its smallness and its great dignity, can pose some kind of moral threat to the authority that the Reagan administration so desperately seeks in its political strategy.

Others in Contadora?

[Salazar] Do you think that it would help any, or that it would improve the situation in Central America, to invite some industrialized country -- France, for instance -- to form part of the so-called Contadora Group?

[Borge] The Contadora Group -- an expectation that many have seized as if it were a last resort, which we ourselves have viewed as a hope to resolve Central America's problems -- might naturally be strengthened by European countries like France. That question perhaps reflects the concern of certain Latin American leaders, who have suggested that France, specifically, might participate in the Contadora Group. I don't think that on our part there would be any objection if such an initiative were suggested.

[Salazar] The United States has sought to become an international policeman, but instead it has engaged in increasingly international criminality. Do you think that organizations such as the United Nations or, in the case of Latin America, the OAS, are enough to control the United States? If not, what do you think is the alternative for small countries like Nicaragua, which are suffering these aggressions?

[Borge] Well, as regards those international organizations in which the United States is necessarily present, I don't think it is possible to say whether the United Nations or the OAS are enough. The problem is that those are the only international organizations that exist. Therefore, we have no other alternative but to stay in the United Nations, for instance, which we believe is an organization where the correlation of forces is no longer what it was until a few years ago. It is a forum where the Third World countries have an important strength or influence. Proof of this is the fact that we have been designated members of the UN Security Council. Even the United States had to endorse (perhaps putting endorse within quotation marks) the Contadora Group at the United Nations. Naturally, they endorsed the Contadora Group because the U.S. Government expected the Contadora Group's days to be numbered. That, however, has not yet happened. Contadora has received a fresh supply of oxygen and I think this group lives independently from the U.S. will, due to the will of the peoples and the governments interested in finding formulas for peace and negotiation in Central America.

The Difficult Path

[Salazar] According to a popular saying, the third try is the final one. It seems, however, that the triumph of the revolutions in China, Cuba, and Vietnam has not made the United States see reason. Do you think that after Nicaragua one might optimistically assume that the fourth time around will be determinant in achieving that goal?

[Borge] The U.S. Government will find it hard to act sensibly. The victory of the Nicaraguan revolution has exacerbated the U.S. Government's strategic pessimism. As experience has already shown -- in addition to the fact that a very conservative, Manchesterian and virtually fascist tendency triumphed in the United States -- this means that in the next few years -- because unfortunately there is a real chance that the Reagan administration might be reelected -- this means, I was saying, that Latin America has a long struggle ahead, since it must confront the government in Washington, whose views will basically remain unchanged.

BORGE WARNS INTERIOR MINISTRY WORKERS ON ABUSES

PA122137 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge warned that the Interior Ministry will deal sharply with those of its members who abuse their uniforms or positions. In a ceremony at the Gonzalez Zeledan theater, Commander Borge said the ministry has received information that some combatants abuse their uniforms to settle personal issues, some of which incidents have, in fact, often been covered up by the employees' immediate supervisors.

We are determined to put an end to these abuses, Commander Borge declared. He also announced that the ministry will undergo a reorganization soon.

POLITICAL PARTIES LAW TO BE READY IN SEPTEMBER

PA121535 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The political parties law to initiate the 1984 electoral process in expected to be promulgated in September, according to a statement issued yesterday by State Council Secretary Commander Rafael Solis and Professor Jose Luis Villavicencio, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of that legislative organization.

Villavicencio said that the revolution, through its spokesman, has on several occasions exhibited its political determination to hold elections in 1985. The revolution commited itself to that in August 1980, after the literacy crusade, and again in 1981 during Commander Daniel Ortega's appearance at the UN. Finally, during the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, in February 1982, the Sandinist government and the FSLN national leadership voiced the same determination.

CULTURE MINISTER CARDENAL ON EUROPEAN TOUR

PA092330 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal has discussed some of the results of his tour of several European countries:

[Begin Cardenal recording] We spoke with the Finnish prime minister about the situation currently affecting Nicaragua as a result of imperialism's attacks and invasions. He asked many questions about our situation, revealing great knowledge about what is happening in our country. He declared that Finland supports efforts to secure peace and democracy in Nicaragua and the rest of the area, particularly the Contadora Group's initiative.

During our discussion, the prime minister noted that Finland is sending 50,000 liters of powdered milk to Nicaragua in addition to a large shipment of paper for the Culture Ministry through UNESCO.

From Finland, we travelled to Sweden. Our visit there coincided with the arrival of U.S. Vice President George Bush, who was met with a massive demonstration protesting his visit. In Sweden, [words indistinct] determined to defend our revolution. [end recording]

TERCERO DISCUSSES HEALTH SITUATION, CUBAN AID

PA120356 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Interview with Ivan Tercero, Nicaraguan deputy health minister and delegate to the "Health for Everyone: 25 Years of Cuban Experience" international conference in Havana, by Nestor Nunez; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Nunez] Four years after the victory of the Sandinist revolution, we would like to know what basic achievements Nicaragua can show in the field of health.

[Tercero] We, the Nicaraguan health workers, the Nicaraguan people who are actively engaged in health work, are greeting this fourth anniversary of our Sandinist people's revolution by demonstrating to the world that in 1982, for the first time in Nicaragua's history, not a single case of poliomielitis was recorded in our country. We can show that the incidence of other diseases preventable through use of vaccines is dropping sharply, too. I am referring to measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria. We can also demonstrate that malaria, which was one of the main causes of illness and physical suffering among our inhabitants, has decreased. The rate of positive test results has dropped from 11.5 percent in 1981 to 5.4 percent at the present time.

In addition, we can demonstrate that dysentery, which was the main cause of sickness and death among people of all ages in our country for decades, has dropped to fifth place, insofar as deaths in hospitals are concerned. These are some of the health aspects with which we are combatively saluting the fourth anniversary of our revolution.

[Nunez] Mr Deputy Minister, to what extent does imperialist aggression against your country have an effect on the development of health programs in Nicaragua; that is, aggression in both the economic and military sense?

[Tercero] The economic aggression is imposing limitations on foreign exchange, which makes it more difficult for Nicaragua to obtain imported items for health work. Also, the military aggression that our country has endured thus far has involved the direct killing of health workers, including doctors, nurses, workers in the malaria eradication and control program, and health brigade members. Imperialism's direct military aggression has also resulted in the destruction of health centers and ambulances and in the theft of medicines. It has also prevented adequate coverage, in terms of house-to-house programs. I refer to the malaria program, which calls for house-to-house fumigation, and the immunization programs.

[Nunez] Can it be said, then, that any retrogression in Nicaragua's health programs is solely and exclusively a consequence of the enemy's aggression?

[Tercero] Yes, definitely. The imperialists who are attacking our country must assume responsibility for the damage to health programs in Nicaragua. We attribute it to them.

[Nunez] Doctor, we would like to know the Nicaraguan health authorities' opinion of the work that is being done by the Cuban internationalist doctors in Nicaragua.

[Tercero] The Cuban internationalist work in Nicaragua can best be seen in the light of the great number of statistics on health services that the members of the brigade are rendering in Nicaragua. From the time it began to work in Nicaragua to late last year, the brigade has held 3.5 million consultations and has performed 40,000 surgical operations, along with 20,000 deliveries. These figures reveal the Cuban internationalist brigade's intense work in and great contributions to Nicaragua's health sector.

CARDENAL COMMENTS ON U.S. NEWSMAN'S DEATH

PA121435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Today in Managua, Ernesto Cardenal, the Nicaraguan minister of culture said that Richard Cross, the U.S. newsman killed on Honduran territory last month, had travelled to that country to take photographs for a book on how Nicaraguans join the counterrevolution and turn into murderers.

Cardenal added that the newsman had planned to visit Nicaragua in August to photograph a group of painters from the Solentiname Islands, who will soon exhibit their paintings in Washington. Cardenal said that the newsman was planning to put together two pictorial books after visiting El Salvador. One of them was on how a young Salvadoran peasant can join that country's army and turn into a murderer, and the other one on how a Nicaraguan can join the counterrevolution and also turn into a ferocious murderer.

Cardenal said in conclusion that it is not at all improbable that these two planned books were the cause of his death.

NORTH AMERICANS ARRIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PA131635 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] A total of 100 North Americans from the United States and Canada arrived in our country a few minutes ago to participate in the second international meeting in support of the Sandinist people's revolution. The meeting will discuss U.S. aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution and the current Central American situation. Intellectuals from various parts of the world have been invited. For several days they will study the delicate regional situation. Upon arriving tonight, the North Americans were warmly received by Companera Rosario Murillo, the secretary general of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association.

TEACHER SLAIN AT LA CRUZ DE RIO GRANDE

PA121600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Another teacher, identified as Miguel Angel Plataola Guiros, was murdered by Somozist bands at La Cruz de Rio Grande while engaged in humanitarian tasks with several peasants of the area. He joins a long list of victims of the counterrevolutionary reaction.

The information was supplied by the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, whose members voiced their sorrow and strong protest, condemning this new crime committed on 5 July. In view of this new abominable crime against those who are offering our people the education that was denied them in the past, ANDEN notes the loss of this valuable educator and demands a greater effort to raise the entity's organizational level and the level of participation in it.

NEW BATTALION FORMED, 'SOMOZISTS' AWAITED

PA131700 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] In honor of liberator Simon Bolivar's heroic feats, an unconventional warfare battalion of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] was formally organized today and named after that hero. Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, Deputy Defense Minister Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Deputy Interior Minister Commander Rene Vivas, and Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the EPS Political Directorate, were present at the ceremony.

The counterrevolution is planning to reinfiltrate some 2,000 Somozists through northern Zelaya in the next few days, guerrilla and brigade Commander Cuadra Lacayo charged at the ceremony, held to inaugurate the Simon Bolivar Irregular Struggle Battalion of the Choir of Angels Brigade. Commander Cuadra added that the counterrevolutionary Somozist bands will try to disrupt commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the revolution by stepping up their criminal actions against our people.

PAPER QUOTES STATION ON FDN-SANDINIST FIGHTING

PA121540 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] The Sandinist Army has sustained serious defeats in the departments of Madriz and Nueva Segovia in northern Nicaragua. In the mountains there, the freedom commands exercise surprising control over a large part of the territory, the insurgent station, Radio 15 September, announced in its most recent regular broadcast.

According to the Nicaraguan patriots, the village of Macuelizo, located about 8 km from Ocotal, was seized by the rebel forces which maintained their control of the location for 5 consecutive hours.

The seizure of Macuelizo was carried out by the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] commands of the Nelson and Chepona Patrols.

During the operation for the seizure of Macuelizo, the rebel forces managed to recover several AK-47 and BZ rifles, as well as several military radios and other war supplies.

For its part, the Jose Luis Patrol -- a part of the Nicarao Task Force which operates in the departments of Madriz and Nueva Segovia and directed by Commander Mazk, a strong anti-communist and nationalistic fighter -- engaged in heavy fighting with the regular troops of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] in El Amparo and dispersed them.

According to the rebel station, the Sandinist regime's reinforcement troops were later sent to the combat zone, but these were also repelled by ghe FDN command. The Sandinist troop's morale is progressively and speedily declining, the FDN rebels asserted.

Meanwhile, the FDN's Yuri Patrol, of the Pine 1 Task Force, led by Commander El Suicida, an unyielding fighter for freedom and democracy, fought on 4 July at the location known as Las Piedras in Nueva Segovia Department, in the north. The Sandinist troops sustained many casualties.

Finally, the clandestine station, Radio 15 September, has announced another operation carried out by the Corsario and Cascabel Patrols, which attacked the Sandinist military headquarters in Santa Maria. During the clash, a 50-cal machinegun used by the government's troops was destroyed.

ARDE DENIES PASTORA WOUNDED IN GUN ACCIDENT

PA132201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2134 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Spokesmen for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, today termed "totally false" the radio reports that their leader, Eden Pastora, was in serious condition with a bullet wound.

Radio Monumental had said that Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, had been wounded in the stomach during an accident with a gun, and had received treatment in the city of Quesada, 100 km northwest of the capital. Pastora is the commander of ARDE's military branch, and is waging a guerrilla war in the southern area of Nicaragua against the leftist government of Managua.

OFFICIAL TRAVELS TO BULGARIA, ASSAILS U.S.

FL082120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Nicaraguans will carry out, at any price, the oath sworn before the heroes who have fallen in the struggle. Thus spoke Commander (Fleticia Herrera), secretary general of the Sandinist Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, during a visit she is making to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

She said that the Somozists, on orders from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), are trying to eliminate the Nicaraguan economy and create discontent among the population. The head of the Sandinist Committees for the Defense of the Revolution accuse the Honduran regime of being a docile tool of Washington in the Central American region.

3 SOMOZISTS, 5 EPS TROOPS KILLED IN CLASHES

PA100417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Three counterrevolutionary Somozists were killed in the area of Kara, in the northern part of Zelaya Department, on 4 July. During the clash, the EPS forces seized 30 weapons, including AK and FAL rifles, according to a Defense Ministry report.

Later, EPS troops tracking the counterrevolutionaries were ambushed. In this action, our forces suffered the loss of Companeros Eduardo Monge Garcia, Victor Hernandez and another fighter surnamed Garzon, of the EPS, Ray Manuel Morales, of the State Security General Directorate; and Miguel Plazahola, FSLN delegate at La Cruz de Rio Grande.

RADIO VOICE OF SANDINO ON ANTI-SANDINIST AFFAIRS

ARDE Operation in Managua

PA081708 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The heroic squads of the glorious internal front of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, carried out a series of operations in Managua yesterday, 5 July, consisting of the destruction of the Cuban-style police traffic control posts introduced by the new traitors in another clear attempt to carefully copy the distorted course imposed on the genuine revolution by communist dictator Fidel Castro.

In the operation carried out yesterday, ARDE's internal front blew up a number of traffic control posts in downtown Managua. The purpose of the operation was more symbolic than military. It was staged to show our heroic people that our right arm in the struggle -- our internal front -- is present and actively working to restore liberty and democracy.

We want to let our people know that all the operations carried out by our internal front in the immediate term are aimed at destroying everything that has been imported from and imposed by Cuba on Nicaragua. In this way, we are showing our repudiation of the new communist invaders and their methods.

We also wish to announce that the synchronized operation was a complete success, and that the heroic squads of our internal front accomplished their objectives. Neither the police nor any other of the Marxist dictatorship's repressive organizations were able to detect any of ARDE's internal front members.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past, Nicaragua will be a republic again!

Group Urges End to Arms Trade

PA081650 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the Alliance of Exiled Nicaraguan Workers in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 6 July 1983]

[Text] We Nicaraguan popular organizations that struggle for the democratic rescue of Nicaragua and solidarity organizations that support that struggle address the Costa Rican Government and people, Costa Rican workers, the free peoples, governments, and workers of the world to request that they stop the trade, traffic, shipment, and transportation of weapons, ammunition, and war supplies and their (?spare parts), for which the FSLN totalitarian government barters products that are basic to the nutrition and life of the Nicaraguan people. The FSLN uses this to increase its political-military control through food rationing and genocide against the noble Nicaraguan people.

The hypocrites, opportunists, and merchants of the hunger, sorrow and blood of the Nicaraguan people who politically [words indistinct] the left to the detriment of [word indistinct] and the revolutionary and democratic forces in the arts and liberal professions, continue to harm the Nicaraguan people as during Somozist times. They continue to personally profit from the Sandinist struggle, which is that of the oppressed peoples of the world who, under the ideals of Marti, Bolivar, Sandino, [name indistinct] and Torrijos [word indistinct] struggle to (?achieve) a fatherland and freedom.

Madrid Negotiations Rejected

PA081804 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The Voice of Sandino, a part of the information system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, wishes to tell the Nicaraguan people that peace in Nicaragua depends exclusively on the full participation of the internal opposition parties, the belligerent groups inside Nicaragua and in exile, and all the country's active forces interested in correcting the totalitarian and antidemocratic course taken by the totalitarian process.

We do not believe that the negotiations being undertaken in Madrid by the Socialist International, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, and [former Venezuelan President] Carlos Andres Perez in regard to the drafting of a new constitution, freedom of action for the Nicaraguan political parties, and the advance of the elections will have positive results because all the people and their organizations must participate in the drafting of a constitution that will rule our country's destiny.

An unconstitutional and de facto government that has not been ratified by the people yet seeks to draft a constitution for our country cannot serve as a guarantee.

It must also be added that as long as all these international political organizations and governments do not take into account the [word indistinct] forces that are fighting the Managua totalitarian government, the Nicaraguan problem cannot be truly and positively solved.

Clashes in Southern Region

PA091848 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 9 Jul 83

[War Bulletin No 30 of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, issued in "the mountains of Nicaragua," date indistinct -- read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] armed forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. At 0900 on 6 July, the Talavera Farias squad clashed with the enemy in a place known as Cinco Estrellas in Rio San Juan Department, where our forces killed four members of the interventionist army that has trampled our national sovereignty. We sustained no casualties.

It was also reported that the heroic Wenceslao Aquiles squad, made up of 12 companeros headed by Leonel, ambushed a launch in a place known as El Lobo on the banks of the San Juan River. We inflicted seven dead and one wounded on our people's enemy. The clash occurred at 1042 on 8 July. After the attack, our heroic ARDE combatants shouted vivas to Commander Francisco Rodriguez, martyr of the 1983 peasant insurrection in the mountains of southern Nicaragua.

Our military actions will continue to strike the enemy until we achieve a democracy for the Nicaraguan revolution!

2. The General Command of the ARDE armed forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that the heroic Juan Pablo Imanzor Column, responsible for the "Roberto Perera" operation and headed by [name indistinct], continues to carry out military actions in the following places in Nicaragua: Bocas de Juanillo, Jaloa, El Sitio de San Juan del Norte, Rio Indio, and Rio Maiz. These actions are part of their efforts to efficiently carry out the offensive in the region.

The Juan Pablo Imanzor Column [words indistinct], and is holding positions 90 km inside of Nicaragua.

ARDE Accusation on Drug Trafficking

PA140015 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] We have received the following report, confirmed by ARDE's [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] internal front, in which we are told about an entire network of contraband and corruption whose main leaders and contrabandists are members of the corrupt clique.

Our people have seen them engaged in drug trafficking activities, the transportation, purchase and sale of cocaine and other drugs that are being bought in California and then sent to our country by plane.

Our forces have reported that the ill-famed FAS [Sandinist Air Force] Commander Raul Venerio; Captain Luis Carlos Martinez Saravia of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] legal office; Javier Jimenez of the State Security Office; and Raul Cordon, a torturer and murderer of the State Security Office, are buying apartment houses in California with the large profits they are making from the traffic of cocaine and other drugs carried from the United States in Aeronica planes.

This trio of cocaine traffickers and Venerio's sisters sell the drugs and distribute the profits, which they will use to leave the country. They are buying houses in several places in the United States.

In addition, Venerio is also engaged in real estate activities in Managua. He rents many of the houses he owns, which he has bought with the profits obtained from drug trafficking.

We also report that the wife of thief Martinez Saravia, who used to have her picture taken with the dictator Somoza and sold T-shirts with the slogan "Somoza Forever" [in English] has bought several houses in the United States and Managua. These houses are used to lodge Cuban and Russian spies who carry out their activities wherever they are assigned.

The voice of Sandino reports and condemns these corrupt drug traffickers, and once again shows that the morality the traitors talk about is a lie. These criminals are the most immoral individuals humankind has ever seen.

Costa Rican Combatant Dies

PA121557 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 12 Jul 83

[War report No 31 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces general command in "the Nicaraguan mountains" on 11 July 1983]

[Excerpt] With deep sorrow, the general command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, armed forces reports to the people of Nicaragua and the free peoples of the world that on Tuesday, 5 July, at 1635, companero Carlos Fonseca, alias Richard, died in combat when the genocidal air force of the Managua totalitarian regime was bombing the area near San Juan del Norte and our rifle fire was repelling the indiscriminate fire on the civilian population of San Juan del Norte. Companero Carlos Fonseca, Richard, was a Costa Rican who fought in the ARDE armed forces in a disciplined and courageous manner.

HAVANA NOTES SANDINIST OFFICIAL'S ACCUSATION

FL141210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Almost all the Honduran Army is involved in plans of aggression against Nicaragua, a high-ranking Sandinist military officer has charged. According to the officer, in the massive attack being prepared the participation of other armies allied to the United States has not been ruled out.

Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, member of the Sandinist People's Army General Staff, stated that the direct participation of U.S. troops in that destabilizing operation is even considered in the Washington plans. The arrival of Green Berets in various countries of the Central American region, Torres said, recalls the first steps taken in the Yankee aggression against Vietnam.

BRIEFS

NEW ANTI-SANDINIST GROUP -- Four former members of the Sandinist Government are forming in Jose, Costa Rica, "The Civic Struggle for the Rescue of the Nicaraguan Revolution and the Achievement of Permanent Peace." The four, who are now exiled in Costa Rica, are Arturo Cruz, former member of the Sandinist Government Junta and former ambassador to Washington; Leonel Poveda Sediles, former deputy interior trade minister; Angel Navarro Deshon, former deputy agriculture minister; and Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, former president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank. [Excerpt] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1556 GMT 8 Jul 83 PA]

SANDINISTS IN WPC -- Roberto Arguello Hurtado and Father Ernesto Cardenal have been appointed members of the WPC. In addition, Commander Olga Aviles Lopez was appointed WPC Executive vice president, the first Latin American woman to be appointed to such a high WPC position. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jul 83 p 12 PA]

INCREASE IN EXPORTS -- During the first six months of 1983, Nicaragua has exported $238.1 million worth of agricultural and manufactured products. This is an increase of 47 percent over the amount estimated for this period. [Excerpt] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jun 83 p 8 PA]

SUPPORT FOR DPRK -- Managua -- Tomorrow, 10 July, the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, CNSP, will participate in a plenary meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee in Support of the Reunification of the DPRK. The meeting is to be held in Venezuela. CNSP Secretary General Francisco de Asis Fernandez left for Caracas on 9 July in order to represent Nicaragua at the meeting, which will analyze U.S. policy regarding the DPRK. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jul 83 PA]

STONE-FMLN TALKS, U.S. C.A. POLICY CONDEMNED

PA131643 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy to Central America, returned to Washington Sunday after a tour of the region to strengthen the U.S. policy of interference.

Stone especially tried to win new allies for Washington's warmongering plans against El Salvador and Nicaragua. The White House mediator sought to convince Salvadoran guerrilla forces to participate in the so-called general elections that the Salvadoran regime and the United States plan to hold in El Salvador in December. With that objective, he proposed a meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, with representatives of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. However, the meeting was not held due to U.S. intransigence about accepting a dialogue without conditions.

In this regard, the Salvadoran FMLN and FDR reported that the meeting between Richard Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, and representatives of those Salvadoran organizations could not be held due to disagreement over procedure. A communique added that the preceding propaganda climate did not contribute to the meeting, although it had been arranged that the meeting would be private.

The document reiterated the Salvadoran revolutionary organizationals' willingness to meet with Richard Stone without prior conditions, with an open agenda and within an adequate framework.

It was stated that Washington's representative tried to hold talks with leaders of the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations as a mediator rather than as one of the parties directly involved in the armed conflict, whose responsibility for the violence being experienced by that Central American nation is more than well known.

The U.S. attempts to seek contact with the Salvadoran revolutionary forces come a few weeks before U.S. President Ronald Reagan has to certify to Congress that there are advances in human rights in El Salvador. This is a condition for the renewal of U.S. military aid to that Central American country. The imagination of Reagan and his aides will be tested to prove that there has been an improvement in human rights in El Salvador. In the last 3 months alone, the Salvadoran paramilitary organizations have killed more than 200 people whose bodies have shown evident signs of torture. For its part, the Army continues to indiscriminately massacre the civilian population, especially the rural population, victims of the constant bombing and shelling by the armed forces.

If it is a question of talking about respect for human rights, we must speak of increasing violation of those rights. But while official repression intensifies, the FMLN continues its unstoppable advance throughout the national territory. The guerrilla forces have inflicted more than 500 casualties on the army in the first 5 months of the year and have seized from the soldiers 1,699 rifles and 87 support weapons, including mortars, grenade launchers, and heavy machineguns. The rebels also permanently occupy more than 50 Salvadoran towns, most of them in Chalatenango, San Vicente, Usulutan, and Morazan Departments.

That is what forces U.S. imperialism to draft one plan after another to increase its interference in El Salvador and to try to stop the progress of the insurrectionist forces. But it will be defeated in El Salvador, as it was defeated in Cuba and Vietnam. The total victory of the Salvadoran people is inevitable.

REAGAN REMARKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA, AID SCORED

FL131455 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1108 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] In another act of intervention in Central America, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has urged the Congress not to impose restrictions to the U.S. covert support for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Reagan made these brazen remarks at a meeting he held yesterday with members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate to discuss the creation of a special committee in charge of Central American affairs.

A few hours later, the U.S. President told the OAS secretary general that he was determined to increase military aid to El Salvador and his support for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. At Honduras' request, the OAS will meet tomorrow, Thursday, to discuss the Central American situation.

CUBAN ARTISTS SAID WARMLY WELCOMED IN NEW YORK

FL131257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Cuban cultural delegation, which went to the United States to commemorate the 26 July anniversary with our friends there, has held its first performance despite the threats of terrorists attacks received by telephone at the Village Gate night club in the heart of Broadway itself, presenting the "Salsa Mixed Jazz" show.

During the performance, the Aragon Orchestra, the antiphonal duet by flutists (Richard Hewes) of Cuba and (David Valentine) of the United States, and the vigorous and sweeping performance by Caridad Cuervo were given hearty applause.

The show of the Cuban cultural delegation was one more defeat for the small groups of the extreme right which are attempting to create a hostile atmosphere by intimidating the New York community with their threats.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VICE PRESIDENT VISITS CSSR

For reportage on the visit to Czechoslovakia starting 10 July by Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, see the Czechoslovakia section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 13 July.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES GDR DECORATION

FL121250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Friendship, with its beautiful significance, explains better than any other word the deep meaning of relations between Cuba and the German Democratic Republic, said Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The Cuban leader received the Order of the Star of Friendship Among Peoples by order of the GDR Council of State.

The vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers said he was pleased to receive the decoration on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He said that the decoration showed once again the inseparable ties between Cuba and the GDR.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND LEGISLATURE HOLDS SESSION

Appointments Noted

FL132135 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the fourth session of the Second Legislature of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], which opened today at 0900 at the Palace of Conventions.

Opening this morning's session, ANPP President Flavio Bravo Pardo briefly remarked on the merits of the late revolutionaries Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Arnaldo Melian Castro and requested that a moment of silence be observed to honor these two prominent leaders.

Later, ANPP Vice President Jorge Lezcano Perez read a Council of State note stating that Comrade Pedro Miret is vice president of the Council of Ministers, engineer Marcos Portal is in charge of the Ministry of Basic Industry, and Arturo Guzman has been appointed vice president of the State Committee for Prices.

Castro Speaks on Health

Deputy Adolfo Valdivia, chairman of the Health, Environment, and Community Services Committee, read the [committee's] opinion on the public health bill.

Commenting on this bill, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said: [Begin recording] In truth the Public Health Ministry does not manage hospitals, except for those which are run by institutes. It does have to provide for the maintenance of these hospitals. Yet, in accordance with the article in question, it [the ministry] does not have to maintain buildings, since the article refers only to medical equipment.

Now, it is primarily up to people's assemblies to provide for [building] maintenance, not the Health Ministry, which does not have a branch that could take care of this. Thus the Health Ministry will have to exclusively attend to the needs of those hospitals for which it is responsible. It is responsible, however, for the maintenance of medical equipment because this is a much more specialized field which requires the installation of machine shops. Efforts are already being made to set up machine shops to maintain medical equipment in the provinces and a national machine shop. The article is primarily referring to this. But if we said here, for instance, that it [the ministry] should also be charged with maintaining buildings, this would be incorrect because it does not have either the power, the resources, or the mechanisms for this since, these are powers and prerogatives of people's assemblies, which should maintain buildings.

Now, although we are not telling people's assemblies to maintain medical equipment, they should do this also. A hospital director, a sectorial health committee, must have... we ourselves recommended that hospitals provide for their own basic maintenance services. Although the repair work to be undertaken by the Public Health Ministry is of a different nature, hospitals should support these activities.

But since people's assemblies cannot run a national machine shop to repair and to rebuild sophisticated, delicate medical equipment, this power has been vested on the Public Health Ministry.

Yet we cannot charge the Health Ministry, in writing, with the responsibility of maintaining health facilities except for the group of hospitals which is directly under its jurisdiction, including the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, which is run directly by the Public Health Ministry.

On dedicating this hospital, we recommend that the hospital itself, its administrative unit, make an effort to have its own machine shop and lathe, to manufacture parts and to solve most of its problems, to help in maintaining the hospital, and not to sit and wait for the Health Ministry to come to repair its equipment. But, Flavio, I do not believe we can charge the Health Ministry with the responsibility of maintaining buildings. This could lead to confusion. Yet this would not be out of keeping with Article 11, with the report, the opinion we have seen here...

[Unidentified voice, interrupting] Fidel, perhaps this could be resolved...

[Castro] ...states that the Public Health Ministry must coordinate and fight to have the hospitals well maintained. It has to fight with people's assemblies and sectorial health committee and must make every effort and support every action to achieve this. This does not contradict the other article, which does not charge it directly with the responsibility of maintaining hospital facilities. [end recording]

The public health bill was approved by the deputies after a thorough debate.

The Deputy Faustino Perez, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, read a resolution on the Central American issue which calls on all world parliamentarians to condemn the arms race, to express their solidarity with the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, and to support the Soviet Union's peace efforts.

Following this, Dr Sergio del Valle read the Public Health Ministry's report, which outlines the achievements of the revolution in the health sector. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 13 July, in a report on the National Assembly session opening, adds the following concerning the discussion on public health and Castro's remarks: "During the debates, Article No 82 drew the most attention. It states that the Public Health Ministry proposes to the Council of Ministers the establishment, merger, or deactivation of the training centers for high-level health specialists and approves or rejects the establishment, merger, or deactivation of training centers for technicians, qualified workers, and established health workers. There was a debate on this issue and our commander in chief spoke twice on behalf of what the document established. He added:

"[Begin Castro recording] In this case we could debate whether public health would assume decision. We must see to it that that formula will work. We must watch zealously so that both the [health] training and [health] services are put in their proper priority because better training and better preparation means better [health] services.

["We have applied revolutionary measures in this training to the point where we have conducted training in municipal hospitals and even in rural hospitals. I believe we have made great progress. We have established the teaching detachment. We have attached great importance to the training. In other words, we all have to make it work." [end recording]

Declaration Scores U.S. Policy

FL132340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The aggression of the U.S. Government and its harebrained aspirations of imposing its hegemony on all fronts were denounced in the declaration presented by the Foreign Affairs Committee in this morning's meeting of the National Assembly.

The approved document states that today mankind is facing the most complex and dangerous situation since World War II and stressed that never before has there been a more urgent and unavoidable task as the struggle for peace. The declaration expounded on the whole gamut of pressures, blackmail attempts, and opposition to constructive dialogue and political negotiation on the part of the United States, which is at the same time intensifying the most incredible arms race ever known in history. The document cited the open manner in which the United States supports the most reactionary forces of the world in order to achieve its criminal ends.

Referring to U.S. policy, the declaration again termed as absurd U.S. attempts to link Namibian independence to the withdrawal from Angola of our internationalist combatants, whose presence was requested by the Angolan Government.

In Europe, the declaration added, the United States imposes its warmongering policy on its allies in order to deploy medium-range missiles in that area, while in Central America and the Caribbean the political situation shows serious complications. It stressed that current Reagan administration policy toward Nicaragua has concentrated itself in a dangerous interventionist escalation and at the same time shows that Yankee imperialism is attempting to break the firm commitment to independence of the people of Greanda, Suriname, and others. The National Assembly declaration stated that our revolution is also a strategic target of imperialist attacks.

The Cuban National Assembly called on its world counterparts to put an end to the arms race policy and thus ensure the existence of a peaceful world. Likewise, it called for the condemnation of imperialism's unceasingly aggressive policies and for the strongest possible support to peace gestures which may be proposed in order to achieve a just political settlement of the conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean.

Regarding the declaration, several delegates spoke to expand or modify some of the statements; they proposed adding the demand for a freeze of nuclear weapons. The assembly agreed to form a style committee to edit for proper format the proposed amendments to the Foreign Affairs Committee's declaration, which received unanimous approval.

PROCEDURE TO ENFORCE LAW ON SQUATTERS APPROVED

FL131205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A legal procedure aimed at enforcing Resolution 10 of the 1977 National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] regarding the illegal occupation and construction of houses [in designated lands] has been approved at a meeting held in the Provincial Executive Committee offices of the government body in Havana.

The meeting was presided over by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party in Havana City Province, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee and president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government.

The document pointed out that any person who has illegally occupied a house since 1977, the year Resolution 10 was approved, must abandon the house and return to his place of origin, while those who occupied a house prior to that time will be subject to the established legal procedure. No citizen may occupy a house or land without proper authorization, and if the citizen resorts to such illegal practice, he will be evicted forthwith, according to the aforementioned resolution.

Similarly, the legal mechanism prohibits the construction of houses on illegally occupied lands as well as construction of houses whose legal possession cannot be proven, since in order to build a house a license authorizing such construction must be obtained.

If the requirements established are not fulfilled, housing and urban development inspectors will impose a fine on the offender for violation of Decree Law 27 and determine the proper measures to be taken, which may include demolition of the structures built.

There are municipal committees for control of squatters to study the aforementioned cases. The committees have at their command the procedures to be followed according to the established rules.

Camacho Aguilera urged a wide dissemination of the rules along this line in order to avoid illegal occupation and illegal construction and exhorted all concerned to strictly comply with Resolution 10 of the ANPP, thus becoming the guardians of socialist law.

BRIEFS

GRADUATES IN USSR -- Moscow -- At the end of the 1982-83 school year, 1,603 Cuban students graduated in the Soviet Union: 1,404 students in various high-level specialized courses and 1,199 in 29 mid-level specialized courses. [Figures as heard] [Text] [Havana Dometic Television Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jul 83 FL]

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, today received the credentials of Hoang Luong, new Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 83 FL]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON D'ESCOTO'S VISIT

PA131455 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2213 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 12 Jul (EFE) -- The Dominican and Nicaraguan governments have expressed their decision to strengthen and increase their relations and they reaffirmed their support for the Contadora Group's efforts to find a peaceful solution in Central America.

This is stated in a joint declaration signed by Dominican Foreign Secretary Jose Augusto Vega Imbert and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. The joint declaration was released shortly before D'escoto left Santo Domingo today for Nicaragua.

The foreign ministers reiterated the terms of the 1983 Santa Domingo Declaration, which expressed "the unswerving conviction that the democratic and pluralist system is the form of government that offers the most favorable conditions to guarantee the effective exercise of freedom, the establishment of social justice, and respect of human rights."

In the declaration, the foreign ministers expressed on behalf of their governments their deep belief that "peace is the greatest social value; without peace, there can be no economic and social development and there should be great concensus among nations about peace."

"We urge the Contadora Group countries to continue their efforts so that the conditions and necessary bases will be established for a just peace and development plan," the two foreign ministers stated in the joint declaration.

D'Escoto and Vega Imbert also recognized the importance of economic cooperation and regional integration.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1413 GMT on 12 July, in a report on the joint communique, adds the following: "The two foreign ministers expressly supported the principles of international law, the equal sovereignty of states, respect for independence and territorial integrity, nonintervention, prohibition of the threat or use of force to settle conflicts, and ideological pluralism."]

BOSCH ENDORSES JORGE BLANCO SUMMIT PROPOSAL

FL131630 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Professor Juan Bosch yesterday responded to President Salvador Jorge Blanco's proposal to hold a meeting in the Dominican Republic of several Latin American presidents to seek a solution to the crisis affecting most of the countries in the region.

The former president said that the initiative deserves his support because, with such a meeting, a conflagration of great proportions with consequences for all of humanity could be avoided.

The Latin American summit meeting could take place this August according to Jorge Blanco's proposal.

PROSECUTOR ORDERS SANTIAGO COMMUNISTS FREED

FL131920 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago Prosecutor (Julian Gallardo) yesterday ordered the release of three Dominican Communist Party (PCD) leaders accused of inciting residents of several sections of that city to carry out protests against the government.

Communist leaders Mario Robles Fortuna, Domingo Rosario, and Osvaldo Cruz were arrested last week by police officers, who raided their homes in the Cristo Rey section of Santiago.

The three PCD leaders were accused Monday of inciting residents of the neighborhoods of Cristo Rey, Peking, and Vietnam, among others, to carry out strikes demanding that ruling authorities carry out a series of projects in these neighborhoods, but (Gallardo) ordered them freed yesterday.

Gallardo said that the charges against the PCD leaders lacked the necessary legal instruments to convict them and that the procedures followed were not in accordance with the law.

DOMINICA

FURTHER ON PRIME MINISTER'S BUDGET REMARKS

Reports on Foreign Debt

FL120145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 11, CANA -- Dominica's external debt over the last three years more than doubled, despite recording a modest 3.3 percent growth in the gross domestic product, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told Parliament today.

Delivering the 1983-84 budget of 144.2 million dollar (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) Miss Charles, who is responsible for finance, said GDP was estimated to have grown in real terms from 99.5 million dollars in 1981 to 102.8 million dollars in 1982.

Last year's budget was 177 million dollars. Current expenditure this fiscal year has been estimated at 61.4 million dollars, while capital expenditure has been estimated at 82.8 million dollars.

Charles told Parliament: "Dominica's external public debt rose from 47.2 million dollars (EC) in 1980 to 96.3 million dollars (EC) in 1983. "She noted that the ratio of debts outstanding to GDP at 44.6 percent was still very much below that of many countries at the present stage of development.

"The central government's current account deficit, which had been declining from 17.1 million dollars (EC) in 1980/81 to 5.4 million in 1981/82... stood at 3.5 million at the end of the fiscal year, "the prime minister said.

Charles said that the reason for this disappointing performance was a reduction in projected revenues, due mainly to a decline in taxable imports. However, a major achievement of the Dominica economy has been the decline in inflation. The rate of increase in the consumer price index declined from 29.8 percent in 1980 to 4.4 percent during 1982.

Charles told Parliament that economic growth had been recorded in the country by the fact that "the commercial bank deposits which as of May 1983 amounted to 212.8 million dollars, an increase of 23.5 million dollars (EC) over the previous year."

"In addition to the commercial banks, specialised credit institutions disbursed 16.9 million dollars during the year 1982, with the AID bank and the cooperative credit unions being the largest lenders."

The economy recorded an imporved export performance, attributed mainly to bananas "which accounted for about 44.1 percent of total domestic exports, followed by soaps, representing 38 percent of domestic products, "Charles said.

Charles said that with the exception of the Port Authority most other public enterprises had been able to reduce thier annual deficits and in the case of the Central Water Authority a modest surplus was expected.

She referred to increasing the port tariffs here in order to make the authority financially viable. The prime minister said there would be a cutback in expenditure at the port. Revenue from tourism during 1982 was in the vicinity of four million dollars, Miss Charles said.

With regards to the vital banana industry, she noted: "Despite major improvements in management and financial accounting the underlying problems of the Banana Growers Association arising from low volume and external factors... have resulted in a deficit of about 2.4 million dollars (EC) which will be fully financed from grants and concessionary loans."

Outlines Trade Results

FL120120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, July 11, CANA -- Dominica last year recorded an increase in trade with Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries but the United Kingdom continued to be its major market for exports, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told Parliament here today.

She said: "The U.K. has continued to absorb the largest percentage of total Dominican exports -- 44.3 percent -- followed by the rest of the Caricom region which accounted for 37.4 percent of exports."

Delivering her government's 1983-84 budget of 144.2 million dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) the prime minister however warned that the island's trading performance could have been better "but for the protectionist activities of some of our partners."

She hinted at the possibility of implementing similar measures, noting, "the damage to our trade was minimised because of our prompt action in negotiating bilaterally for special arrangements for Dominica exports."

"We do appreciate the spirit of cooperation that pervaded through-out these negotiations. We need to take appropriate measures to protect ourselves. Our strategy to combat emerging protectionism has already been planned. We must enter into concerned bilateral negotiations with our Caricom and OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States) partners, "she said.

Miss Charles said that with regard to trade matters, the falling value of foreign currencies has also affected the island's cross export earnings, and made specific mention of the pound sterling through which the vital banana industry carries out all its monetary exchanges.

She said: "While there is not much we as a government can do to influence the value of the pound sterling, we have joined with other Windward Islands in order to obtain a commitment from the British Government to compensate for the lower value of their currency."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

UWI DEBTS COVERED -- Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Tobago has agreed to lend the other contributing countries to the University of the West Indies (UWI) 8.3 million dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) to facilitate their payment of arrears to the institution, government sources here said. It's one of the decisions coming off this week's Caribbean Community (Caricom) Heads of Government Summit at which the question of UWI contribution arrears turned out to be a controversial issue. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 9 Jul 83 FL]